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Box 140

SUBJECT: G.P.N.Z. : RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY
OF CHINA

FILE No. 21/2/27

VOL. 1

DATE OF BIRTH:

RELEVANT PAPERS

SEE FILE No.

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TRANSIT DIRECTIONS

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FILE OPENED:

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Vol 1

P.O. Box 2790
112 PRINCES BUILDING
HONG KONG



P.M. 478/4/1
83/2/4

21/2/27

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

21st December, 1966.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

New Zealanders in Peking

The following is the text of a Hsinhua
news report from Peking on 19 December:

A. Jackson-Thomas, Ruth Lake and Douglas Lake, three New Zealanders working in Peking had recently sent a statement to the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of its founding through its permanent mission in Peking.

The statement expressed admiration for the great achievements of the N.F.L. "not only you successfully grappled with the armed might of the U.S. but you have done this over a period of years and have shaken the very foundations of United States society," it said.

"From the beginning of your struggle to your latest successes, the new attacks on the Tan Son Nhut base and on the headquarters of the psychological warfare unit, your record is a proud and amazing one which inspires other people with the new hope and confidence," it added.

The statement pointed out that anybody should suggest peace at this time on any terms was an insult to the heroic Vietnamese people and their high political consciousness.

"To accept the proposals for so-called 'peace negotiations' would mean that all the sacrifices and achievements of the past 12 years and more have been in vain," it stressed.

In conclusion the statement said that many people in a country such as New Zealand were as one with the Vietnamese people in their struggle and looked forward to the day when the last invader was driven from Vietnam.



The Director,
New Zealand Security Service,
WELLINGTON.

PM 1175/4/1. For your information.

H. H. [unclear]

for Acting Secretary of External Affairs.
5.1.67.

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Extract is marked

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN

Commissioner.

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21/2/24

NOTE FOR FILE

One of the recent CPNZ Veterans' Delegation to Communist China on his return remarked that the "LAKE girls" were members of the Red Guard.

It was also remarked by this delegate that Sally LAKE had written on her 18th birthday applying to join the CPNZ.

C.3.

SOURCE:

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.

6th December 1966

(CS)

Copy

CS

CS

Referred

File 21/2/67

Copies: Sarah Elizabeth (Sally) LAKE ✓
Josephine Mary LAKE ✓

21/2/70 ✓

9/12

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21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

P.F.

W.R. DEVEREUX

1. DEVEREUX, in conversation with source recently, stated that his trip to Communist China with the CPNZ Veterans' Delegation had been a wonderful experience and he had been greatly impressed and excited by all that he had seen and heard.
2. DEVEREUX mentioned that whilst in Peking he had met Bill MORROW, an Australian aged about 80 who was evidently in Peking for the October Celebrations, and another Australian whose name DEVEREUX thought was BOOLEY. E.F. HILL was also there together with the two Belgians who had attended the CPNZ National Conference.
3. The delegation had also met Rewi ALLEY.
4. DEVEREUX's only criticism of the visit was that the Chinese were inclined to over-organise their visitors.
5. He regaled source with the story of the delegation becoming members of the Red Guard. DEVEREUX stated that the delegation had been invited to attend a Red Guard meeting and there had been a rumour that they might be made "Honourable Members". Both Bill MORROW, the Australian, and Rewi ALLEY had scoffed at this idea and DEVEREUX was of the opinion that this scepticism on the part of MORROW and ALLEY had played a part in persuading the Chinese to make the delegation Red Guards.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]EVALUATION: C.3.6th December 1966

[REDACTED] (OS)

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Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

ITEM 509]

THE NEW ZEALAND VETERANS' DELEGATION after being made Red Guards in Peking. From left: Messrs. Devereux, Bennett, Hunton, Gadd and Wolstenholme.

'Red Guards thirsting for facts on N.Z.'



THIRSTING for knowledge about New Zealand; young, quick and perceptive brains; bursting at the seams to build Socialism. These impressions of the Red Guards of China were formed by Mr. W. Devereux, of Auckland, during his close contact with them. Mr. Devereux and four other veterans of the Communist Party of New Zealand were all made honorary Red Guards—"The oldest contingent in the world," he said, with a twinkle in his eyes, displaying the red and gold armband he had been given.

Mr. Devereux headed a veterans' delegation recently. The average age was 75. Mr. Devereux at 64 was the "youngster" and Mr. Jack Wolstenholme, of Wellington, at 84, was the "father" of the team. The others were Messrs. J. Hunton and S. Bennett, of Christchurch, and Mr. D. Gadd, of Wellington.

Mr. Devereux described how the Kiwi Communist veterans came to be Red Guards.

"We were asked if we would like to meet the Red Guards," he said. "We accepted like a shot and were taken off to the Red Guard headquarters in what used to be the old Imperial Palace, the old Forbidden City.

"They met us outside and took us into one of the old palace rooms—it was buzzing with activity, with young folk dashing here and there and others chatting vigorously in groups.

"They asked us about conditions in New Zealand, particularly the conditions and problems of New Zealand youth. They showed a very, very keen interest in New Zealand. They were thirsting for knowledge about it. Not only about the youth but about the unions and living standards and class struggle.

"There are a lot of silly stories spread about the Red Guards," Mr. Devereux continued. "One of the silliest is that they are clashing with the workers. This is utter nonsense. They are young workers themselves and the sons and daughters of workers, and the students among them must prove themselves solidly based on working-class principles.

"They come from all strata of the community, but they all have a working-class outlook. You just have to go through the factories to see them in action.

"Early in the piece, a few saboteurs got in amongst the Red Guards and managed to commit a bit of vandalism before they were weeded out. But you must remember that all those Yankee and Kuo Min-tang groups based in Hong Kong and Macao are not there for fun—they are continually trying to plant saboteurs and agents provocateurs.

"They tried with the Red Guards, but the whole Red Guard movement is making it much more difficult for them to get started, let alone succeed.

"The Red Guards do not act off the cuff. Any suggestions are debated at length among themselves and with the people before

any action is taken," Mr. Devereux said.

"They honour Mao Tse-tung for many things. He not only led them through the wilderness, like a Chinese Moses, but he has added to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. He is a worthy successor to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"He is not deified, but his contribution to the Chinese and world working people is recognised and honoured.

"He has applied the collective wisdom of the people to the current situation in China and the world.

"He is the supreme commander of the Chinese people and a supreme contributor to the international Marxist-Leninist movement.

"His greatest strength is his confidence in the people, particularly in the young people who are the citizens of the future. He called on the young people to save the socialist revolution from being corrupted or diverted, as happened in the Soviet Union.

"Those young people responded in millions. Some walked for as long as six days to join in the Peking discussions and exchange of experiences.

"They are an essential part of the great working-class cultural revolution in which the Chinese are showing that it is most important to develop working-class morality, outlook and culture, as well as have working-class state

power.

"The young their quick per with their ere fogged by old are particularly out those who the socialist hypocrites, tho flags in order flag of Socialis

"This is certa the youth, but direction to th here among our are dissatisfied



power.

"The young Red Guards, with their quick perceptive brains and with their creative outlook, unfogged by old stereotyped habits, are particularly good at weeding out those who are just riding on the socialist band-waggon, the hypocrites, those who wave red flags in order to oppose the red flag of Socialism.

"This is certainly a rebellion by the youth, but vastly different in direction to the rebellion we see here among our youth. Our youth are dissatisfied with the mess the

older citizens have made, but they lack awareness that it is the capitalist system that gives rise to the mess. They lack socialist direction and recognition of the leadership necessary to overcome this mess.

"The youth in China are like the youth here—bursting at the seams to do something. But in China the youth are no longer in bondage.

"Don't think I'm saying the youth of China have contempt for old people," said Mr. Devereux. "Far from it. We saw the great respect they had for our veterans'

delegation and for their own old people. They know that the vast experience of the older people, coupled with the youthful vigour of young socialist revolutionaries, recognises no barriers or bounds.

"If I could condense my impressions into a few words, it would be to say that the working-class cultural revolution and the Red Guards are not designed to deify or blindly obey Mao Tse-tung, but to create millions of self-reliant revolutionaries to take his place when he goes," concluded Mr. Devereux.

Extract from "_____

PEOPLE'S VOICE

" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 30 November 1966

SUBJECT: _____

Youthful enthusiasm inspired visitor from Auck.

THIS was a most inspiring time to be in the People's Republic of China," said Mr. A. Rait, leader of a recent delegation to the People's Republic of China, on his return.

Mr. Rait continued: "The evidence seen by our eyes showed the tremendous development of the revolutionary youth of China as expressed in the formation and actions of the Red Guards.

"These young people throng the streets, not as disorderly mobs as the Western press alleges, but as youngsters of the revolution intent on studying and grasping the theory of Marxism-Leninism, as set out in the works of Mao Tse-tung. They gather in groups everywhere—in the parks, in the squares, in the streets—wherever they can get together, with the book of quotations, reading from it, learning the quotations by heart and discussing

and absorbing the meaning of it all.

"As many Communist Party members said with pride, 'These young people have learnt more theory in a few short months than we Party members learned in twenty years.'

"Any hopes the imperialists and revisionists had that the young generation of China would betray the revolution have been smashed for ever.

"These young Red Guards have helped to dig out elements that the police could never have found. They are the new guardians of the revolution—millions of them.

"Not only the Red Guards, but the rest of the people of China, too, own and study the book of quotations. You will not visit a worker's flat without seeing copies on hand or being read. The same in the factories, in the communes, on building sites, on the trains and planes and in hospitals—in fact,

everywhere.

"In the great parade of October 1, over two million people marched past, and EACH one held a copy of the quotations high in the air in salute as they passed the viewing stand. If you went out without it in your pocket you felt undressed and ashamed of your forgetfulness.

"Quotations are read by the stewardesses in planes, in trains, before theatre performances and between acts.

"Theory is truly becoming the property of the masses. The application of this theory to practice is evidenced in the work in factories and communes, in the army, in the tasks that are resolutely tackled, in the problems that are overcome.

"An example of putting politics in command was well illustrated at one factory (a transistor factory). Since one hour per day was devoted to study—thus reducing production hours from eight to seven per day—production has increased steeply. We saw technical innovations introduced by individual workers and by groups of workers who studied and applied their political theory.

"We had first-hand discussions with students at Peking University, where we learned of the protracted struggles against the bourgeois professors who persisted in the old methods—some because they could not grasp the incorrectness of their stand—but also against some others who were consciously working and organising for counter-revolution.

"We picked up little points here and there that served to illustrate the struggle for minds that had taken place, was still doing so, but now without hope of victory.

"Rewi Alley showed us two fine paintings he had bought in a shop. One was of a dam site in construction. I cannot now recall exactly what the second one was, but these paintings really showed the Chinese people as they are, struggling for socialist achievement.

"The shopkeeper had told him he was glad someone was buying the paintings, as he liked the student, who was forced to sell them for the best he could get. He told how this student had been excluded from the art class at the university for alleged revolutionary shortcomings.

"At the time, Rewi had accepted this explanation as a serious enough reason for the student to be dismissed, but knew now the reason for the dismissal had really been that the student DID HAVE true revolutionary consciousness, as expressed in his paintings."

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P.O. Box 2790
PRINCE'S BUILDING
HONG KONG



83/2/4

21/2/27

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

29th November, 1966.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

New Zealand Visitors to China

P/K Hsinhua reported on 23 November that Ray Nunes, member of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party had arrived in Peking that day for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Nunes had come to China after attending the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in Tirana.

2. On 27 November, Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee (and ranked seventh in the Chinese hierarchy) gave a banquet in honour of Nunes and also had "a cordial and friendly talk" with him. The banquet was attended by Li Hsien-nien, member of the Politbureau, Liu Ning-yi, member of the Secretariat, and Chao Yi-min, Alternate Member of the Central Committee. According to the Hsinhua report, "another New Zealand comrade, James Casey, was also present."

3. Officials of Peking-aligned Communist Parties visiting China have usually been accorded the honour of a banquet or talk with the Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party, which lends further support to the view that Kang Sheng is carrying out many of the functions of the nominal Secretary-General, Teng Hsiao-ping. Liu Ning-yi and Chao Yi-min have particular responsibility for liaison with foreign Communist party officials.

The Director,
New Zealand Security Service,
WELLINGTON.

Commissioner.

For your information.

Acting Secretary of External Affairs

7.12.66

Extracts taken from
Chinese files
3.2.67

21/2/27

X Ref: A. Nunes
J. Casey

21/4/3/13 ✓



D.O.A.

H.Q.

29 November 1966

James CASEY

P.F.

21/2/27

1. On 28 November 1966 Patricia CASEY (PF) said in conversation that subject was in hospital in China and was likely to be there for up to 10 months.

2. She stated that he had been suffering from osteo arthritis for some time but had not responded to treatment in New Zealand. He was to be in hospital for the whole time he was in China.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: B.3.4

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

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EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service Reference: No. 329 Date: 28.11.1966
For File No. 21/3/27
Original on
Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 19.12.1966

NEW ZEALAND LEADERS MEET WITH CCP LEADERS

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1420 GMT 27 November 1966--W

(Text) Peking, 27 November--Comrade Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Comrade Ray Nunes, members of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party. Comrade Kang Sheng also had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Among those present on the occasion were Comrade Li Hsien-nien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Comrade Liu Ning-i, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Comrade Chao I-min, alternate member of the party's Central Committee.

Another New Zealand comrade, James Casey, was also present.

CS [redacted] 1/12
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For file 21/2/27

Original On 21/2/1

1.

22 Nov 1966

INTRODUCTION

During the last five years (1962-1966) the affairs of the Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ) have been dominated by the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute and the Party's adherence to the Chinese line has affected it in many ways, the most obvious being in the decrease of membership from about 425 down to the current figure of approximately 300. From 1964, pro-Soviet CPNZ members were gradually leaving the Party, and this process was speeded up by the formation in February, 1966, of a breakaway pro-Soviet group, the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party (NZSUP).

On the international scene, the CPNZ suddenly assumed an importance that was unjustified in relation to the small size of the Party, its lack of influence in its own country, and the weakness of its leadership. These same leaders, however, revelled in their new found power and dabbled in international affairs to the detriment of domestic matters.

During the period under review Party activity among young people has been virtually nil, there has been little effort to influence the Maoris and, most important, the vital Trade Union work has been neglected. These subjects are covered in greater detail in this paper.

On the credit side, the CPNZ is probably better off financially than it has ever been in its history. There is strong evidence to show that, in recognition of the Party's friendship, the Chinese have been generous in their direct financial aid and have also given very favourable treatment to the Party's trading ventures.

In consequence of the Party's growing friendship with Communist China there has been a gradual severing of associations with the Soviet Union and with the Soviet Legation in Wellington. At the present time this severance is almost complete: delegations to the Soviet Union have ceased; no invitation was extended to the Soviets to send delegates to the 1966 CPNZ Triennial Conference and contact with the Legation is minimal.

The alignment of the CPNZ with Peking caused it to assume a position of importance and some influence in the world Communist movement, while the same alignment made the Party an object of interest to the non-Communist world. As the only official English-speaking Party which follows the Chinese line, the writings and speeches of its leaders are worthy of study in so far as they may throw some light on Chinese Communist thinking and policy. However, it must be stressed that the Party itself is not an influential force in the political life of New Zealand and undue emphasis should therefore not be placed on its internal activities. As the mouthpiece of Peking, the CPNZ is of some importance. As a subversive organisation in New Zealand, its influence is negligible.

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For file 21/2/27 -
Original On 21/2/1

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By 1962, V.G. WILCOX and the majority of the Political Committee were firmly committed to the Chinese in the Sino-Soviet dispute and WILCOX's report to the Political Committee in February 1962 gave some indication of his preoccupation with the matter. During 1962 CPNZ leaders held a number of secret talks with leading Australian Communists who were opposing the pro-Soviet position of the Communist Party of Australia (CPA); in particular, significant discussions were held with Edward Fowler HILL, a member of the Central Committee of the CPA and subsequently founder of the breakaway pro-Chinese Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). In addition WILCOX visited Peking in July and in November CPNZ Secretariat member M.R. WILLIAMS returned via China after a visit to Albania.

As stated above the CPNZ National Conference in April 1963, at which WILCOX obtained the Party's endorsement of his pro-Chinese policies, was attended by delegates from seven overseas Communist Parties - from Russia, China, Indonesia, Albania, Canada, Italy and Australia. There was also a delegate from the international Communist political journal, the World Marxist Review. This was the first occasion on which such a large number of overseas Parties had thought it desirable to send delegations to a New Zealand Conference, thus reflecting the sudden importance of the CPNZ in the eyes of the world movement in consequence of its pro-Chinese stand in the ideological dispute.

In May 1963 WILCOX visited China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CCP and a joint statement was issued which reflected the Chinese position on most points at issue within the international Communist movement. Visits to China were also made during 1963 by CPNZ National Secretariat member F.W.G. McARA, and by the senior CPNZ cadre in the NZ Peace Council Mrs F.W. GOULD. This last visit was significant in that the Chinese were attempting at this time to counteract Soviet influence in the World Council of Peace.

The ties with China were therefore becoming closer. In September, WILCOX led a high ranking delegation to Moscow for discussions with the CPSU and was treated in a high-handed manner with the discussions ending in deadlock. WILCOX returned to New Zealand more than ever determined to ally the CPNZ with Peking. The opinions expressed by this delegation were subsequently published in a pamphlet entitled "NZ Party's Firm Stand". WILCOX returned via Indonesia and held cordial talks with PKI leaders.

The CPSU then attempted, through its peace and friendship fronts, to influence New Zealand Communists and sympathisers on the fringe of the Party. A World Council of Peace delegation of four Soviet Communists entered New Zealand in October 1963 under the pretext of being personal guests of the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Wellington. This visit was part of a campaign by the Russians to strengthen the pro-Soviet elements in the World Council of Peace, particularly in countries where pro-Chinese opposition was being encountered, and it was immediately followed by a visit from a Soviet friendship group of two men who came to attend the 21st Anniversary of the NZ-USSR Society. Both these visits received widespread publicity in the New Zealand press.

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In December 1963, A.P. HILL and his wife paid what was ostensibly a private visit to New Zealand. By this time HILL had started to form his breakaway political organisation in Australia and there seems little doubt that the purpose of his visit was to enlist CPNZ support in his struggle against the CPA and to open up formal links with the CPNZ. Several meetings were held with CPNZ leaders but all were on a strictly informal basis.

The year 1964 started with a visit to China by WILCOX and his wife. They returned via Indonesia. The desirability of fostering closer ties with the PKI had been discussed during HILL's visit, the idea being to draw up a Communist programme for South-East Asia which would appeal to the PKI and to HILL's group but which would serve to isolate the CPA. It had become evident during HILL's visit that the CPA was seeking bi-lateral talks with the CPNZ and that the intention of the CPNZ leaders, backed by HILL, was to endeavour to include the PKI in these talks. It would be reasonable to assume that these ideas were inspired by the CCP.

The bi-lateral talks with the CPA duly took place in April 1964 in Sydney. WILCOX led a delegation of three and the result was a joint statement of limited points on which the two Parties agreed, together with a separate statement by each Party on the ideological position. The CPNZ statement outlined the Party's basic ideological disagreement with the CPA and defended the meeting with HILL; the CPA statement attacked the meeting with HILL, the CPNZ policy of being prepared to meet and help all Marxist-Leninists, and the CPNZ position on social democracy. HILL's Party, which had been formed officially in late April, was not recognised by the CPNZ at this point as it was apparently felt that the time was not opportune. The results of these talks were sent to D.N. AIDIT, General Secretary of the PKI, by WILCOX.

The meeting did nothing to improve relations between the CPNZ and the CPA. That the CPA was disappointed by the talks was soon evidenced by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Rebuild Trans-Tasman Communist Unity". The foreword mentioned that over the many years of the history of the two parties relations had been warm and co-operative until 1962 when the attitude of the CPNZ leaders had changed considerably. The booklet bitterly attacked the CPNZ leadership and criticised WILCOX's interpretation in the ideological dispute. WILCOX's reply was contained in a booklet entitled "Foundations of Communist Unity".

During the discussions in Sydney a joint letter from WILCOX and Lawrence L. SHARKEY, General Secretary of the CPA, had been sent to the PKI suggesting that talks between the three Parties should be held in May. The PKI rejected the proposal for official tripartite talks in view of the schism in the Communist movement in Australia but they invited the CPA leaders to visit Indonesia separately - an invitation which was not accepted. A similar invitation was presumably extended to the CPNZ and in the event WILCOX visited Indonesia in early June. A joint communique was issued at the end of his talks with AIDIT which plainly supported the Chinese position in the Sino-Soviet dispute and called for the resumption of negotiations between the CCP and the CPSU. WILCOX on this occasion acted as a go-between as he brought back an urgent message from PKI secretary AIDIT for HILL in which AIDIT stressed the need for an early

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visit from HILL to Indonesia for official discussions. The refusal of the PKI to hold official tripartite talks angered the CPA and signalled a further deterioration in relations between the CPA and the PKI. Relations deteriorated still more when WILLIAMS, who attended the 20th Congress of the CPA in June, delivered a pro-Chinese address.

A significant visitor during late June 1964 was Chilean Communist Orlando MILLAS who came to New Zealand from Moscow for the purpose of contesting the position of the CPNZ leaders in the Sino-Soviet dispute. He was rebuffed by the CPNZ leadership and the only result of his visit was an agreement by the CPNZ to join the Chileans in protesting against French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

The 25th Anniversary celebrations of the "People's Voice" were held in July 1964 and were attended by representatives of the CPSU and PKI together with Alec ROBERTSON, Editor of the CPA newspaper "Tribune", representing the CPA. Two Chinese had intended to come but were unable to get transit visas through Australia in time. However, such was the determination of the CCP to have its representatives in New Zealand on this occasion that the Chinese eventually arrived, albeit five days after the end of the celebrations. All these overseas visitors sought opportunities to put forward their own Party's views on the Sino-Soviet dispute and none more actively than ROBERTSON of the CPA. In particular ROBERTSON joined forces with a prominent Soviet Communist, Valentin MIRKALOV, who was in New Zealand at this time using the cover of the Izvesti press agency. These two visited pro-Soviet dissidents within the CPNZ, prepared lists of supporters and advised on tactics for the emerging pro-Soviet group.

Meantime, the two protagonists in the ideological dispute were moving closer to a showdown. This came to a head with the publication in April 1964 of SUSLOV's report on the splitting activities of the Chinese, followed by the CPSU announcement that it proposed to hold in December 1964 a preparatory meeting of representatives of the twenty-six fraternal Parties which had been members of the 1960 Drafting Commission, and that this meeting would make arrangements for a world conference in the following summer.

The CPNZ reacted to this proposal by passing a resolution at its National Committee meeting in July 1964 opposing an early meeting without adequate preparation and calling for a resumption of the talks between the Soviet and Chinese Parties and between the Soviet and New Zealand Parties. The resolution discussed what steps should be taken if the Soviet Union held a world conference without the necessary conditions being satisfied, and it was suggested that the CPNZ should approach other Parties opposed to an early meeting to discuss with them the attitude to be adopted about attendance. If the world conference was boycotted by pro-Chinese Communist Parties it was suggested that a multi-lateral meeting be held of those who held similar views to the CPNZ on world ideological issues. The resolution thus implied that a Peking-sponsored meeting might be able to get the support of Parties aligned with the Soviet Union but opposed to an early world conference.

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This resolution was given front page treatment in an August edition of the official CCP paper, Jenmin Jih Pao. There followed widespread comment by foreign observers who inferred that the CPNZ had called for a meeting of pro-Chinese Parties, but there is no record of the CPNZ having ever initiated such a call. The text of the resolution was forwarded to the Central Committee of the CPSU in September 1964 and the opinion of CPNZ leaders was given that a hasty world meeting would split rather than unite.

It is of interest to note at this point that in August 1964 the CPSU published an article entitled "Who Will Benefit?" which was a reply to WILCOX's pamphlet "NZ Party's Firm Stand" and to two speeches that he had delivered to Party Schools in China. "Who Will Benefit?", which was published in "Party Life", the organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU, constituted a biting personal attack on WILCOX, demolished statements made by him and high-lighted their inconsistencies. Copies of this document in pamphlet form were fairly widely distributed to Party members in New Zealand: they came from an anonymous source, presumably at the instigation of the CPSU. The fact that this effort of distribution was made and that the Russians found it necessary to devote 4,000 words to attacking the General Secretary of a Party of such relative insignificance as the CPNZ illustrates clearly the nuisance value that the CPNZ had acquired as a mouth-piece ofeking.

The removal from power of KHRUSHCHEV in October 1964 was heralded by the CPNZ leadership as a hopeful step in re-establishing the unity of the world movement, and when in November 1964 representatives of the CPSU and the CCP did hold discussions in Moscow at the time of the celebration of the October Revolution, it appeared that these hopes might be realised. Although at these discussions both sides clung obstinately to their respective points of view, the CPSU agreed to consider any proposals that the CCP might make for modifying the date of the preparatory meeting and its terms of reference if by so doing the CCP might agree to attend. The upshot was that the meeting was postponed until 1st March 1965 and the CPNZ was informed of this by letter from the CPSU in December 1964. The letter also stated that nineteen of the twenty-six Parties concerned were in favour of holding the meeting and added that as Australia would not now represent New Zealand, the CPNZ could, if it wished, make its point of view in writing or personally.

At the end of November 1964 and before the receipt of the letter from the CPSU, WILCOX paid a brief visit to Melbourne for informal discussions with the leaders of the CPA (M-L). According to the "People's Voice" of 9th December 1964, these discussions covered the possibility of the re-unification of the world movement in the light of KHRUSHCHEV's removal. The conclusion was reached that, although the possibilities were better than before, some problems remained and it was agreed that the fight must be carried on for principled unity based on Marxism-Leninism and on the 1957 Declaration and the Eighty-One Parties' Statement of 1960. It was also agreed that future discussions would be valuable. On 14th December 1964, two weeks after WILCOX had returned to New Zealand, the CPA (M-L) leader HILL sent one of his supporters to New Zealand for discussion with the CPNZ leaders. It is reasonable to assume that the subject discussed was the Soviet suggestion that the preparatory meeting be held in March 1965.

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12.

The CPNZ reply to the CPSU letter was published in the "People's Voice" of 20th January 1965. In it the CPNZ stated that it considered that a meeting on 1st March did not give time for the essential bi-lateral talks to be resumed and completed, and it therefore pressed for a further postponement.

The next move in the ideological dispute as it concerned the CPNZ was made by the CCP which, in February 1965, invited WILCOX and his wife to China "for a visit or a rest", an invitation which the National Secretariat decided should be accepted as quickly as possible. In the event WILCOX left for China alone on 10th March 1965. The significance of this invitation lay in the fact that WILLIAMS had already gone to China for three months' medical treatment, and that HILL had also been summoned to Peking. It therefore appeared that the CCP was calling a conference of its supporters to counteract the nineteen Party meeting which had taken place as planned in Moscow on 1st March. While they were in Peking WILCOX and WILLIAMS cabled the New Zealand Party urging immediate analysis of the Moscow meeting communique which they claimed was intended to stir up further dispute; the reason for the call for immediate analysis was undoubtedly the desire of the CCP to make known as widely as possible throughout South-East Asia, its own and its supporters anti-Soviet attitude.

The CPNZ Political Committee met on 19th March 1965 and its statement on the nineteen Parties' meeting was published in the "People's Voice" of 31st March. The main conclusions were summarised in a document circulated to CPNZ members claiming that harm had been done to the Communist cause by the attempt of the CPSU to foist a meeting on the World Communist movement; that the communique was an attempt "under cover of soft words and Marxist-Leninist phrases" to create further disunity in the world movement; that the meeting made clear that the CPSU leaders and their supporters were determined to persist in their revisionist ideas; and that the practical effect of the meeting was to encourage imperialism to continue the war in Vietnam, to threaten China with attacks and to intensify suppression of national liberation struggle. The statement then called for a firm stand by the World Communist movement against any attack on any socialist country and, more specifically, for the CPNZ to work for the withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam. It also called for a greater effort in the struggle against revisionism within the world Parties - this being the road to the revolutionary unity of the movement. The split with Moscow had become final.

WILCOX returned from his March visit to China and reported to the Political Committee on 6th April 1965. By this time the Vietnam war had escalated as the first bombing attacks on North Vietnam had been launched on 7th February 1965, and argument was mounting within the Communist camp as to whether or not the Soviet Union was sending adequate aid to North Vietnam. The Chinese had accused the Soviet Union of putting too much emphasis on the principle of peaceful co-existence in its dealings with the US and the Russians had counter-attacked by stating that the Chinese were hindering the transit of Soviet aid to Vietnam. WILCOX maintained that the Soviet allegations were completely false. From this time on, Vietnam was to become one of the major topics in Sino-Soviet polemics and, as usual, the CPNZ leadership gave their wholehearted support to the Chinese.

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One of the main subjects for discussion by the CPNZ hierarchy in the first half of 1965 was the desirability or otherwise of a formal and public recognition of the CPA (M-L) and this was ventilated during talks between WILCOX and HILL in Melbourne in April 1965. Unofficial liaison with the CPA (M-L) had been maintained since HILL's visit to New Zealand in November 1963, but WILCOX had been reluctant to sever relations entirely with the CPA by recognising the rival Party. Pressure, however, had been mounting within the CPNZ leadership, principally from Raphael NUNES, a member of the National Secretariat and a bitter opponent of the pro-Soviet G.M. JACKSON. As a result of this pressure it was arranged that HILL and P.T. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Central Committee CPA (M-L) should visit New Zealand in August 1965. A joint statement was issued on 1st September 1965 in which the CPA was condemned as "revisionist" and past agreements between the CPNZ and the CPA were revoked. The statement set out clearly the relationship between the CPNZ and the CPA (M-L) which was now one of final recognition, and thus it marked the virtual end of formal relations between the CPNZ and the CPA.

CPA reaction to these events was probably inspired by the CPSU. It took the form of a visit to New Zealand in July 1965 of Freda BROWN of the CPA who came to address meetings of the Union of New Zealand Women. Despite her public protestations to the contrary it was evident that the main purpose of her visit was to contact pro-Soviet personalities throughout the country. Up to this time the pro-Soviet groups in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin had been acting as separate entities and JACKSON was finding it difficult to co-ordinate their activities. He had advisedly been proceeding with caution and was afraid of compromising himself by travelling around the country. Freda BROWN therefore performed this task on his behalf and she also visited the Soviet Legation in Wellington.

BROWN was followed in August 1965 by A.J. DOWLING, a CPA District Committee member. There are indications that he had been expressly chosen by his Party's Central Committee to sound out Gordon Harold ANDERSEN, at that time the CPNZ's leading trade unionist and a man with known pro-Soviet leanings. Four leading members of the pro-Soviet group in New Zealand then visited Australia in September 1965 and held discussions with CPA leaders, and the result was the formation, in February 1966, of the pro-Soviet Socialist Unity Party.

Closer links were being fostered at this time between the CPNZ and the Albanian Party of Labour. It has already been mentioned that WILLIAMS visited Albania in November 1962 and that an Albanian delegation was present at the 1963 National Conference of the CPNZ. In October 1965 WILCOX and Ronald TAYLOR, a senior CPNZ member, went to Albania for bi-lateral talks and a joint statement was signed. The CPNZ hoped that these links would be strengthened by the attendance of an Albanian delegation at the 1966 National Conference but the Albanians withdrew their visa applications because of procedural delays.

It had become evident by 1965 that the aim of the pro-Chinese Parties was to establish a kind of axis to include the CPNZ, CPA (M-L), PKI and CCP. However, this hope was shattered by the September 30th attempted coup d'etat in Indonesia and the subsequent disruption of the PKI. The reaction of CPNZ leaders

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was contained in a statement by WILCOX in the "People's Voice" of 3rd November, and in a Political Committee resolution published on 17th November and, such was their concern over these events, that they also found it necessary to issue a National Committee circular which was distributed to all Districts and Branches. All these statements followed the same pattern: encouragement to the PKI to resist with armed action and a call to all Marxist-Leninists to support the PKI, coupled with an attempt to lay part of the blame for the situation on the "revisionists" for their belief in the possibility of peaceful transition to socialism.

From this time, 30th September 1965, contact between the CPNZ and the PKI ceased until March 1966 when WILCOX, who was on a visit to China, met an Indonesian in Peking who was reported to be the current leader of the PKI outside Indonesia. During this meeting he promised to do what he could to get any information on the Indonesian situation that could be supplied to him published in the New Zealand press, but there is no evidence that such information is being sent at the present time. A message of greetings to the 1966 CPNZ National Conference was received from the PKI and it is reasonable to assume that this originated in Peking.

Efforts were also made by the CPNZ to establish some contact with other Marxist-Leninist parties and groups. There is no evidence of any direct contact with the Communist Party of Japan, but a Delegation of four CPNZ members headed by NUNES, visited Japan in July 1964 to attend the 10th World Conference on Atom and Hydrogen Bombs. In April 1965 Rex Chell HOLLISS, sub-editor of the "People's Voice", visited China at the invitation of the "People's Daily" and returned via North Vietnam. His eyewitness account of what was taking place in North Vietnam formed the basis of CPNZ propaganda on Vietnam for the rest of 1965.

HOLLISS, in company with WILLIAMS, also visited North Korea and thus a link was made with the Korean Workers' Party. Correspondence took place during 1965 between the CPNZ and M.I. LASKI of the Communist Party of USA (Marxist-Leninist). This organisation, a Communist splinter group following a pro-Chinese line, operates the Workers International Bookstore in San Pedro, California, and it was agreed that an exchange of material should be arranged. Finally, an effort to widen contacts was made by the CPNZ in March 1966 when it solicited articles on the fight against modern revisionism from Japan, Belgium, Burma, Thailand, and India (the Kerala Party).

The CPNZ National Conference in April 1966 was attended by delegations from the CCP, CPA (M-L) and the Communist Party of Belgium. Invitations had also been sent to Japan, North Korea, North Vietnam and Albania. As has already been mentioned the Albanians withdrew their visa applications while the other three countries failed to send delegations. This was a disappointment to the CPNZ for which the receipt of fraternal greetings from the Communist Parties of Malaya, Burma, Japan, Ceylon, Thailand, North Korea and Indonesia was no compensation.

The events surrounding the invitation to the CPSU 23rd Congress at the end of March 1966 provide an interesting sidelight on the disproportionate influence of the CPNZ on the international scene. WILCOX had been in China prior to the receipt of this

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invitation and had learnt that the Chinese were considering accepting their invitation. He had made it plain to the Chinese that such an acceptance would be embarrassing to the CPNZ and a blow to all Marxist-Leninist Parties, particularly the new ones outside the eighty-one Parties, but the Chinese had remained indefinite. The CPNZ National Secretariat considered the CPSU invitation at a meeting on 22nd March and cabled the CCP that they intended replying that the CPNZ would not attend in view of the unsettled ideological differences and asking for the CCP's position. A reply from the CCP saying that they had decided not to attend the Congress was received on 23rd March and the CCP's strongly worded letter of rejection of the CPSU invitation was dated 22nd March. It is not unreasonable to assume that the CCP's refusal was due in some part to CPNZ influence.

Further in regard to the CPSU Congress, the Soviet Legation in Wellington took the unprecedented step on 23rd March of sending its Second Secretary to Auckland to see WILCOX and to pass a message from the Central Committee of the CPSU stressing the importance of unity in the world movement. WILCOX refused to see the Legation envoy on 23rd March and it was not until 24th March that the CPSU's message was passed to another member of the National Secretariat. Meanwhile the CPNZ had on 23rd March cabled its refusal to attend the Congress.

The completeness of the CPNZ's swing towards Peking can best be illustrated by considering the number of official visits paid by CPNZ members to China and Russia during the three years 1962/64. In 1962 there were six visits to Russia compared with thirteen to China; in 1963, six to Russia (of whom five were members of the delegation to the bi-lateral talks) and ten to China; and in 1964, none to Russia and thirteen to China.

Exploitation by taking of the CPNZ position in the ideological dispute was evident throughout the period under review. The most obvious example was the use made of the CPNZ stand in regard to the nineteen Parties' meeting, but prior to that the CPNZ had lent absolute support to the CCP on the question of Indonesia's withdrawal early in 1965 from the United Nations with WILDIAMS echoing Peking's demand for the creation of a rival world organisation. The arrest of pro-Chinese Communists by the Indian Government in December 1964 produced scathing condemnation from the "People's Voice", while the victory, at the end of 1964, of pro-Peking Communists at the Kerala elections was heralded by WILCOX as "a great victory for the genuine working class". CPNZ publications, particularly the theoretical journal "NZ Communist Review", were increasingly used for the publication of eulogistic articles on the CCP and of excerpts from the Peking Review, and this type of exploitation for propaganda purposes continues to the present time.

As has been seen, CPSU reaction to this exploitation has consisted mainly of sending, under one pretext or another, various prominent Soviet Communists to New Zealand. It may also be of significance that the choice for the new Soviet Minister to New Zealand in March 1965 fell on Boris Y. DOROFEEV. DOROFEEV had been First Secretary in Australia from 1961-63 and it was during this period that the CPA reverted to its pro-Soviet stand. While in Australia DOROFEEV established close touch with the Trade Union movement and he has done the same in New Zealand. He has also had contact with defected or expelled CPNZ members and has lent support to the Socialist Unity Party.

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At the time of writing, November 1966, the CPNZ is totally committed to Peking and, as this commitment provides the Party with a modicum of prestige, it will doubtless continue on this course. For its part the CCP, which needs all the support it can muster, will certainly do its utmost to boost and strengthen the CPNZ.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

17./ ...

Extract from " EVENING POST " Newspaper.Published at WELLINGTON, on [date] 26 November 1966.SUBJECT: Visit to China - R NUNES.

NEW ZEALANDER LANDS IN CHINA

PEKING, Nov. 23. — New Zealand Communist Mr. R. Nunes arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Nunes, a member of the political committee of the national committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, came to China after attending the fifth congress of the Albanian Party of Labour.

While in Albania he also attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the party.—NZ PA-Reuter.

~~SECRET~~APPENDIX B.

Serial No. A/

NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL FROM OVERSEAS

(To be completed by District in which person arrives)

1. Full name Tudor Guy PETERSON *lf + card destroyed* 1-7-92
- Associations Member CPNZ - AUCKLAND,
2. Passport No. R040626
3. Time and date of arrival 1730 hrs on 28.10.1966
4. Name of vessel or flight No. BA.716
5. Itinerary (if known) Sydney to Auckland
-
-
6. ~~Schedule No.~~ Notification of Departure 28.9.66
- (N.Z.residents only)
- 6A Letter reference, if any -
- 7 Estimated date of departure -
- (non-residents only)
8. Remarks: (This notification is based on..
- (Any particulars obtained—
e.g. of visa noted on pass-
ports— through liaison with
Immigration Control, Customs
etc.
Particulars of persons ac-
companying or welcoming sub-
ject.)
- the listing - PETERSON O. C or G,
on the passenger list for BA.716
of 28.10.66 Sydney - Auckland.)
Returning from China's National Day
Celebrations - accompanied by
A.G.RAIT.

File AK 5/10COPY ON 31/1/3District Officer
AUCKLANDDate: 22.11.1966~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of
(T.S. only) copies

From: [REDACTED]	Our File: P.F.	of
To: C.S.	Date: 21.11.1966	Your File: [REDACTED] of
SUBJECT: <u>Richard GADD</u> - Visit to Wellington Office PF + card destroyed 18.2.90		

1. When he visited the Wellington CP Office on Thursday, 17th November 1966, Richard GADD spoke to Party members about his recent visit to China as a Member of the CP Veterans' Delegation. GADD was critical of the actions of William DEVEREUX in running down New Zealand while he was in China.

2. Since his return GADD had tried to interest several Chinese [REDACTED] in his trip. One such was Mr [REDACTED] whom he understood was a very wealthy man who had made his money in drugs. [REDACTED] was not co-operative and was inclined to be critical of the Red Guards, whom GADD praised excessively.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

✓ File - R. GADD

✓ Copy - ~~2/2/72~~

W.R. DEVEREUX ✓

CS2 (C) [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66-17712D

BSP/mst

21/2/27
CST



1 November 1966.

The Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

COMMUNIST CHINA : RED GUARDS : NEW ZEALAND MEMBERS

...

You may be interested in the attached cutting from the 1 November edition of the Malay Mail concerning the admission of five members of the New Zealand Communist Party into the Red Guards youth movement. As you will read, two of the five New Zealanders have been specifically named.

The Director,
New Zealand Security Service,
WELLINGTON

PM 264/3/1. Copy for your information, with
copy of enclosure

M. McManis
for Acting Secretary of External
Affairs. 17.11.66

High Commissioner.

Ch. I think there has been a previous reference to one or all of the LAKE children joining or supporting the Red Guard. Perhaps they are the most "young people" which has been mentioned by youth. I know of no young H.V. males in Com China

CS to see [redacted] 18/11

File - 21/2/27
Extract as marked

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN
17/11

To see any [redacted] 18/11
[redacted] 18/11

Reds from US, Australia and N.Z. join China Guards

CHINA'S militant youth movement, the Red Guards, has a "Foreign Legion" centred on a core of elderly left-wingers and Communists from countries like Australia, New Zealand and even the United States.

Reports from China indicate that there are at least nine members, including American-born writer Anna Louise Strong and Mr. E. F. Hill, chairman of the pro-Chinese Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and his wife.

Youths from a number of countries fill up the ranks of the "Foreign Legion."

Miss Strong, an 81-year-old widow who is a personal friend of Chinese Communist Party chairman Mao Tse-tung, said in her latest Peking newsletter she was the first foreigner to join the Red Guards.

She said the Red Guards made her an honorary member when she visited them some time ago in their headquarters in the Chinese capital.

Admitted

Mr. Hill and his wife are shown wearing red armbands, the insignia of the movement, in a picture which showed them being received by chairman Mao.

The picture, published in the People's Daily, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, shows Mrs. Hill's armband to bear the number 009. Mr. Hill's is hidden from view.

The couple, who left China for home on Oct. 5, were apparently admitted into the movement during their visit to Peking for the Oct. 1 National Day celebrations.

As the first foreign member of the Red Guards, Miss Strong presumably wears the number 001.

The holder of 007 is still unknown but the New China news agency has reported the admis-

HONG KONG, Tues.

sion of five veterans of the New Zealand Communist Party into the movement.

Two of the five—one of whom could be the mysterious 007—were named as Mr. William Devereux and Mr. J. Wolstenholme.

China's "cultural revolution" gave birth to the Red Guards, who are modelled along People's Liberation Army lines to help enforce a stricter Chinese Communist way of life all over the country.

Mr. Rewi Alley, a leftist New Zealand writer who has lived in Peking for a number of years, wrote that they were organised on a class, not national, basis.

Embraced

The movement, therefore, embraced not only the Chinese youths but also the young people of other countries.

He said three New Zealand youths wore red armbands when they called on him in Peking recently and told him: "There are some Americans and Japanese also. Our Red Guard (movement) is organised on a class basis, not a national one."

"We want to be one with revolutionary Chinese youth. If things become tough, we want to play our part as comrades, and give our best. The struggle is international."—Reuter.

who were they?
LAKÉ children?
- no they are
3 girls

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE:

Source has heard that early in November WILCOX informed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that a MR. CASEY (no further details known) would be travelling to China by Flight 221 on 13th November 1966.

SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CS.

WELLINGTON - 16th November 1966.

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~~SECRET~~

21/2/27



D.O.A.
H.Q.

P.F.

9 November 1966

James CASEY

1. On 4 November 1966, subject made application for funds amounting to £800 to cover a 140 day trip to Peking - for medical treatment. CASEY stated that he will not be returning to New Zealand before 31 March 1967.

Comment: For this length of time, his entitlement is £796 and permission for this amount will be granted.

2. Although the "funds" application was made through Thomas Cook & Son, Auckland, his air bookings (1st Class) were made by a Mr FOULDS (J.FOULDS (PF)) with Qantas, Auckland, as follows :-

Sunday 13 November 1966 - Flt.TE.221 - Auck. - Hong Kong.
Depart at 0900 hrs.

No return bookings have been made.

3. Payment for this booking has been promised as pre-paid from Hong Kong, but to date no payment has been made.

SOURCES: Reserve Bank.
Qantas.


District Officer.



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James CASEY - Visit to China1. 

2. James CASEY is booked to leave Auckland by Flight TE.221 on Sunday 13th November 1966 for Hong Kong. He is then planning to spend 140 days in Peking, ostensibly for medical treatment. To all outward appearances, however, CASEY looks quite fit. It is also known that he has applied for funds of £800 to cover his expenses on the trip. Although the true reason for this visit is still a matter of conjecture, it is possible that he will undergo some course of training in China. No return bookings have been made.

3. CASEY continues to be a leading CPNZ cadre in both Waterfront and Seamen's Union affairs, and is a former member of the CPNZ Auckland District Committee. He looked after the visiting Chinese delegation that attended the 1966 CPNZ Triennial Conference, accompanying them on a subsequent tour of New Zealand. His wife is also an active Communist Party member.

9th November, 1966. (CS)~~SECRET~~

Extract from "

Otago Daily Times

21/2/27
" Newspaper.

Published at

Dunedin

, on [date]

1/11/66

SUBJECT:

5 New Zealanders Join Red Guards

5 New Zealanders Join Red Guards

Hong Kong. — Five New Zealanders have been admitted into a "foreign legion" of China's militant youth movement, the Red Guard.

The New China News Agency said two of the New Zealand members were Mr William Devereux and Mr J. Wolstenholme.

Reuter reported that the "foreign legion" was centred on a core of elderly left-wingers and Communists from countries like Australia, New Zealand and even the United States.

Reports from China indicate that there are at least nine members in the centre, including American-born writer Anna Louise Strong and Mr E. F. Hill, chairman of the pro-Chinese Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and his wife.

Youths from a number of countries fill up the ranks of the "foreign legion."

The agency said the five New Zealanders had told members of the Red Guard in Peking they wanted to learn from them.

This caused the youngsters to present their red arm-bands to the foreigners.

The agency quoted Mr Devereux as saying: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung is your supreme commander as well as ours."

Mr Wolstenholme (84), was moved to tears, and remarked: "This is the happiest day in my life."

China's "cultural revolution" gave birth to the Red Guard, modelled along People's Liberation Army lines, to help enforce a stricter Chinese Communist way of life all over the country.

William Russell DEVEREUX (PF)

John WOLSTENHOLME (PF)

Anna Louise STRONG (IR)

Edward Fowler HILL (IR)



File 21/2/27

21/2/27

Extract from "Evening Star"

"Newspaper."

Published at Dunedin, on [date] 31/10/66

SUBJECT: Five New Zealanders join up with Chinese 'foreign legion' of Red Guards

Five New Zealanders join up with Chinese 'foreign legion' of Red Guards

(N.Z.P.A.—Copyright.)

HONGKONG.—Five New Zealanders have been admitted into a "foreign legion" of China's militant youth movement, the Red Guards.

The New China News Agency said two of the New Zealand members were Mr William Devereux and Mr J. Wolstenholme. Both were reported last month to be prominent members of the New Zealand Communist Party.

Reuter reported today that the "foreign legion" was centred on a core of elderly Left-wingers and Communists from countries like Australia, New Zealand and even the United States.

Reports from China indicate that there are at least nine members in the centre, including American-born writer Anna Louise Strong and Mr E. F. Hill, chairman of the pro-Chinese Australian Communist Party.

(Marxist-Leninist) and his wife.

Youths from a number of countries fill up the ranks of the "foreign legion."

Wanted to learn

The N.C.N.A. said the five New Zealanders had told the Red Guards in Peking they wanted to learn from them.

This caused the youngsters to present their red armbands to the foreigners.

The agency quoted Mr Devereux as saying: "Chairman Mao is your supreme commander as well as ours."

Mr Wolstenholme (84) was moved to tears and remarked: "This is the happiest day in my life."

China's "cultural revolution" gave birth to the Red Guards, who are modelled along People's Liberation Army lines, to help enforce a stricter Chinese Commu-

nist way of life all over the country.

Mr Rewi Alley, a Leftist New Zealand writer who has lived in Peking for a number of years, wrote that they were organised on a class, not national, basis.

The movement, therefore, embraced not only the Chinese youths but also the young people of other countries.

He said three New Zealand youths wore red armbands when they called on him in Peking recently and told him:

"There are some Americans, Japanese also—our Red Guard (movement) is organised on a class basis, not a national one."

"We want to be one with revolutionary Chinese youth. If things become tough, we want to play our part as comrades, and give our best. The struggle is international."

Alley's article said the Red Guard movement consisted simply of groups of unarmed young people, mainly students, in the beginning.

They were bent on carrying through reforms they had come to realise were necessary first in Peking and then in other cities.

A few bad elements entered the ranks, took advantage and committed excesses but these were found out and swiftly dealt with, the article added.

Took form

Later on, the movement began to take form as a permanent organised body, "one that will be a reservoir both for the liberation army if the need arises and a support to police and people in any great emergency."

The article described the whole movement as an immense exercise in popular mobilisation against reactionary customs and habits.

"It aims to prevent the rise of revisionism, and to struggle against the dangers of falling into the pitfall of too soft a living resulting in the growing up of a new privileged class, with all its demands," it added.

Tributes

The N.C.N.A. report said foreign writers Douglas Lake (New Zealand) and Israel Epstein (United States) had paid high tribute to the Red Guards.

It did not say whether they were also members of the movement but quoted Epstein as praising the youngsters for taking the Chinese revolution and the world revolution to heart.

Lake said the emergence of the Red Guards implied that the proletarian state in China would never change colour, the agency added.

- William Russell DEVEREUX (P)
- John WOLSTEN HOLME (P)
- Anna Louise STRONG (R)
- Edward Fowler HILL (R)
- Rewi ALLEY (P)
- Douglas William LAKE (P)

File 21/2/27

Extract from " " Newspaper.

Published at _____ on [date] 31. 10. 66

SUBJECT: CPNZ. Relations with C.C.P.

Five from N.Z. in Red Guards' foreign legion

HONG KONG, Today.—
Reports from China indicate
that the Red Guards move-
ment has a "foreign legion"
centred on a core of elderly
Left-wingers and communists
from countries like Australia,
New Zealand and even the
United States.

The New China news agency
has reported the admission of
five New Zealanders into the
movement.

Two were named as Mr
William Devereux and 84-year-
old Mr J. Wolstenholme. They
have been in China with a
Communist Party veterans'
delegation.

The agency said writers
Douglas Lake (New Zealand)
and Israel Epstein (United
States) had paid high tribute
to the Red Guards.—N.Z.P.A.
—Reuter.



21/2/27

~~SECRET~~NOTE FOR FILE:

Source has heard that towards the end of September of this year, in addition to representatives of Afro-Asian Writers, China/Indonesian Students' Association and an Australian Veterans' delegate, a five-person Veterans' delegation from New Zealand approached the Indonesian Embassy in Peking requesting the release of Malayan National Liberation League members in Djakarta. It has been suggested that the above people were endeavouring to undermine the morale of the Indonesian Embassy staff in Peking in connection with the National Day of the GPR on 1st October.

SOURCE [REDACTED][REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CS.WELLINGTON - 19th October 1966.~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From CS.3.

Our File: 21/2/27 of _____

To CS.1.

Date 14.10.1966

Your File: _____ of _____

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Veterans Delegation.

1. Source was present when John A. MANSON discussed with John FOULDS the recent veterans delegation to China. MANSON reported that Richard GADD had said that he (GADD) was not to be held responsible for any press statements which were made in Hong Kong or anywhere else. He said also that John WOLSTENHOLME had been very upset about "it" all (press?).

2. The delegates had thought that James HUNTEN was going to die while he was overseas - he had been very sick. GADD and WOLSTENHOLME had commented that Stanley BENNET was very hard to get to know but that he was a wonderful Party member and very sensible.

3. WOLSTENHOLME (and presumably the other members of the delegation) had seen Ruth M. and Douglas W. LAKE (PPs).

B.2.

SOURCE:

(CS)

File
Copies
James HUNTON -
R. Gadd -
J. Wolstenholme -
S. T. Bennet -
D. O. C. -
Ruth M. Lake -

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/3/66-17712D

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27

Copy No. of 152 copies (T.S. only)

PSI

14/10



From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/10/40

To: H.Q.

Date: 12th October 1966

Our File: 21/2/27

of 28.9.66

SUBJECT:

POSSIBLE C.C.P. VISITOR TO NEW ZEALAND.

1. The Chinese visitor was seen for only a moment in uncertain light.
2. All that can be said, from a study of the photographs, is that it was not Nancy Wai-lan GODDARD. The person seen was similar to CHEN LU Chao-lien. *PIF* *CR*

SOURCE:

EVALUATION: B.6.

COPY ON
COPY FROM

DISTRICT OFFICER.

Chen *referred*

17/10/66

17/10

P. file

Copy on P.F. Nancy Wai-lan GODDARD ✓

" " P.F. LU Chia-sheng

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT / COPY

Extracted from *ACORD* by

Peking, NCHA International Service in English 1412 GMT 9 October 1968--M

P/K. —

2001/11/11
 2001/11/11

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT COPY

From (source): External Affairs Reference: Date: 11.10.1966
 For File No. 21/2/27
 Original on _____
 Received on 27.10.1966 Extracted/COPY by [REDACTED] On 2.11.1966

CHINA: New Zealand visitors

Hsinhua News Agency of 10th October carried the following report:

"New Zealand communist party delegation leaves Peking for Southern China"

The New Zealand communist party delegation led by Comrade Alec Rait, which came by invitation on a friendly visit and to attend China's National Day celebrations, left here today for a tour of Southern China. They will then leave for home.

Among those seeing them off at the airport was Comrade Chao Yi-min, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese communist party.

Comrade Liu Ning-yi, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese communist party, gave a banquet in their honour and had a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation before their departure from Peking."

Commissioner.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27
PF. ~~R. GARD~~
J. WOLSTENHOLME.

SYDNEY TO WELLINGTON. 9.10.66

John WOLSTENHOLME.

Passport: 038808

Aged 83 years. Born Sheffield. U.K.

Returning to N.Z. after an absence of 6 weeks

Occupation: Retired.

Address: 5 Donald McLean St., Wellington.

Richard GARD.

Pf + card destroyed. [REDACTED] 8.2.90

Passport: R 038510

Aged 79 years. Born Philadelphia. U.S.A.

Returning to N.Z. after an absence of 7 weeks

Occupation: Retired.

Address: 16 Waerenga Rd., Otaki.

10.10.1966

[REDACTED]
CS (R/O)

[REDACTED]
*File R Gard
Cogn S. Wolstenholme* [REDACTED]

21/2/27

MORNING

10.10.66

The New Zealand Communist party delegation led by Mr Alec Rait, left Peking yesterday for a tour of Southern China before coming home.

The New China News Agency says that among those seeing them off at the airport, was Comrade Chao Yi-Min, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Agency says Comrade Liu Ning-Yi, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a banquet in honour of the New Zealanders, and had a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation before they left Peking.

The New Zealand Communists have been attending national day ceremonies in China.

CDI [redacted] NZBC [redacted]
[redacted] File 21/2/27.
[redacted] Copy: A.G. RAIT. [redacted]

14 10 50
[redacted]



83/2/4

21/2/27
C.S.A.
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND
HONG KONG

4th October, 1966.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

Copies: All Diplomatic
Posts.

New Zealand Visitors to China

Hsinhua News Agency has reported that a New Zealand Communist Party Delegation headed by Alec Rait, arrived in Peking on 28th September "on a friendly visit to attend Chinese National Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party." They were welcomed at Peking Airport by Chao Yi-min, alternate member of the C.C.P. Central Committee. (iv)

2. The New Zealand Communist Party veterans delegation now visiting China (our memorandum 83/2/4 of 13th September) has been the subject of two recent Hsinhua reports.

Hsinhua report of 28th September

William Devereux and other veteran members of the New Zealand Communist Party and veteran New Zealand trade unionists, now in Peking, have written to the Indonesian Embassy in China, protesting most strongly against the persecution of the four members of the Malayan National Liberation League Mission in Djakarta by the Indonesian military authorities.

William Devereux wrote that these well-known figures of Malaya were well-known throughout the world for their long battle in the trade union movement. He expressed his strong condemnation of the cruel and uncivilised treatment they had had in Indonesia.

In his letter, John Wolstenholme said that he must protest with all the vigour against the revival of Nazism in Indonesia. He noted that this abominable treatment was carried out by a few people in Indonesia, backed by foreign agents and money.

S. T. Bennet voiced his protest against the fascist action by the Indonesian authorities.

J. Hunton registered a most emphatic protest against the brutal and inhuman treatment suffered by the four Malayan patriots. He pointed out in his letter: "Conduct such as this deserves the condemnation of all freedom-loving people."

P/FS (5)

P/P

P/P

P/P

P/P

2.

R. Gadd^{pk.} pointed out in his letter that the imprisonment of these well-known fighters for democracy of Malaya was barbaric and utterly disgusting, and that such treatment should not be allowed in any civilised country.

P/P

All the letters demanded that the Indonesian authorities immediately release the four Malayan patriots.

Hsinhua report of 28th September

Five veterans of the Communist Party of New Zealand, whose ages average more than 70, had a happy get-together with young Red Guards today in Peking, centre of China's great proletarian cultural revolution.

7
All P/Is (5)
To end

The New Zealand comrades told the Red Guards: "The revolutionary acts of you Red Guards are very good. We admire you and want to learn from you."

In reply, the young Red Guards said: "We will never fail the teachings of Chairman Mao and the expectations of the revolutionary people the world over. We want to learn from the revolutionary experience of you veteran Marxist-Leninists. We will make revolution together with you."

When members of the delegation of veterans of the Communist Party of New Zealand arrived at the working people's palace of culture, they were greeted by energetic young Red Guards of both sexes, who rushed to them and grasped their hands warmly. The veterans and the Red Guards chatted together in a hall whose walls were lined with portraits of Chairman Mao and posters carrying quotations from his works. The youngsters told the veterans that the great thought of Mao Tse-tung was like the sun and dew, nurturing them and bringing them up in the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Moved by this, 80-year-old communist R. Gadd told the Red Guards that he was very proud of what they had done. The great proletarian cultural revolution could prevent revisionism in China. He said that when he returned home he would certainly tell the people and youth of New Zealand about the revolutionary activities of China's Red Guards and the great progress China had made in economy, culture and in all other fields. "I'll strive to publicise the true facts about China till I die of old age," he said.

3.

William Devereux, leader of the delegation, said that after the delegation returned home, they would certainly teach their sons and grandsons the truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The veteran New Zealand comrades told the young fighters that many young people in the capitalist countries had their brains full of individual interests, and would do anything for the sake of money. But the Chinese young generation had noble ideals and would give up anything for communism; this was very valuable, they said, and set an example for the youth of all countries.

The young Red Guards were greatly encouraged by the interest and appreciation shown by the veterans.

One of them said with emotion: "We will always keep Chairman Mao's teachings in mind, and will never forget that we are sons and daughters of the labouring people. We will serve the people all our lives, and never hesitate to shed blood or lay down our lives for the sake of the revolutionary cause of the people of China and of the whole world."

Another Red Guard added: "We are certain that Mao Tse-tung's thought will shine over all the four corners of the world and that the young people of all countries will be awakened."

The conversation, which was full of the sense of revolutionary friendship, continued for well over two hours.

Before they parted, Chinese Red Guards presented their red bands to the veteran communists from New Zealand.

84-year-old J. Wolstenholme was moved to tears when a young Red Guard helped bind a Red Guard band around his right arm. He said: "This is the happiest day in my life."

W. Devereux, deeply excited, kept waving his Red Guard band, and said: "Chairman Mao is your supreme commander as well as ours."

The Chinese Red Guards and the other four New Zealand veteran communists joined him in shouting: "Long live Chairman Mao."



Commissioner.

Extract from: South China Morning Post
5th October, 1966.

China's Revolution is Extreme Democracy

A Methodist minister who returned from China yesterday after a one-month tour said the current cultural revolution there seems to be an extreme form of "democracy".

He is Mr. D. G. Sherson, Vice-President of the New Zealand Peace Council, who said that Chinese youths are being given unlimited opportunities to debate and discuss among themselves.

These youths, he said, are playing a tremendous part in the great proletarian cultural revolution which has gained "impressive momentum."

The Red Guard movement which started in May, he recalled, has spread throughout the entire country and everything is being re-examined.

It remains to be seen what the outcome will be, Mr. Sherson said.

Chinese youths are self disciplined, have high moral standards and smoking, drinking and sex are unknown to them, he added.

Their passion, he pointed out, is to prepare themselves to serve the people without any thought of self.

During his tour, Mr. Sherson attended the National Day celebrations of the People's Republic of China in Peking.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

CS.3

P.P.

CS.1

4.10.1966

John A. MANSON - Enquiry about QANTAS Flights

Source reported that John A. MANSON had confirmed the arrival time of Qantas flight 326 from Sydney to Wellington on Sunday, 9th October 1966, as 3.25 p.m., as he was to meet two people arriving on the flight, (possibly two members of the Veterans Delegation). MANSON also mentioned the figures '09600', which source took to be a date-time group.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

EXAMINED

10/11/66

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

MORNING

30.9.66

Five members of the New Zealand Communist Party have been made honorary members of the Chinese Red Guards youth organisation.

The New China News Agency says a New Zealand group in Peking, led by Mr William Devereux, praised the Red Guards and said they want to learn from them.

The youngsters presented their red armbands to the New Zealanders, and Mr Devereux told them: "Chairman Mao is your supreme commander as well as ours."

AAP- Renter Service .

C8 [redacted] This was received from the NZBC and is a transcript of the air item on the morning NZ news - 30.9.66 [redacted]

A File 21/2/27 [redacted] 1/10

P.F.
C.S.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX A.

Serial No. A/

NOTIFICATION OF DEPARTURE OVERSEAS

(To be completed by District from which person departs)

Full name ... Tudor Guy PETERSON [REDACTED]
Associations ... Member CPNZ *Pf + card destroyed* [REDACTED]
Passport No. (if known) ... R040626
Time and date of departure ... 25 September 1966
~~Name of vessel~~ Flight No. ... TE. 221
Itinerary (if known) ... Auckland - Hong Kong
.....
Serial No. of Notification of Arrival
(non-residents only)
Letter reference (if any)
Estimated date of return (if known) Hong Kong-Sydney BA.801 27.10.66
(N.Z. residents only) Sydney-Auckland BA.716 28.10.66
Remarks:
(Any unusual circumstances accompanying departure —
e.g. other persons of interest travelling with subject, persons known to be
farewelling subject.)
.....
With delegation attending China's
National Day celebrations.
.....
Accompanied by Alexander George RAIT (PF)
.....
and Edward Hender [REDACTED] BRIER (ir).
.....

File ... P.F.

District Officer
AUCKLAND

Date: 28 September 1966.

31/1/3

~~SECRET~~

EXAMINED
30/9/66

PEOPLE'S VOICE

Extract from “ _____ ” Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 28 September 1966

SUBJECT: _____

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

Delegations for Albania and China

A delegation from the Communist Party of New Zealand will attend the anniversary of China's National Day in Peking on October 1. Mr. A. Rait, of Auckland, is leading the team. Messrs. G. Peterson (Auckland) and E. McBrier (Wellington) are the other delegates.

The Communist Party has also accepted an invitation to send a delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in November. The delegation will be announced later.

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.2)

21/2/27

D.O.A.

28.9.1966

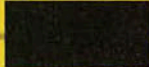
AK/10/40

23.9.66

POSSIBLE CCP VISITOR TO NEW ZEALAND.

1. Your AK/10/40 of 23 September 1966 refers.
2. Enclosed are copies of photos of Nancy Wai-lan GODDARD and CHEN LU Chao-lien (LU Wen-hao's sister), another possibility, even though remote.
3. Could source check the photos and comment.

Encl.

 (CS.2)
for Director.



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): "China Topics" Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 23.9.1966
 For File No. 21/2/29
 Original on 21/8/11
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 22.10.1966

SUBJECT: WORLD REACTION TO CHINA'S CULTURAL REVOLUTION AND
THE RED GUARDS

World Reaction to the present Cultural Revolution in China, and in particular to the excesses of the Red Guards, can be divided into three sections:

- The adverse reactions of pro-Soviet and anti-Chinese communists both in communist countries and in communist parties elsewhere in the world;
- The adverse reactions of non-communists; and
- The favourable reactions of pro-Chinese communists.

A. Pro-soviet or anti-Chinese communists

(This is an incorrect heading in view of the (PWS) for them attend)

New Zealand CP:

WGM of September '64 carried a report on a statement on the Red Guards, by V.G. MILLON, General-Secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, which compared Chinese youth to Soviet youth. Whereas China's youth were "filled with revolutionary fervour", the youth in the Soviet Union were being enjoined to "ape the ways of capitalism more and more". China's cultural revolution and its Red Guards:

"...are of tremendous historic importance for they are a guarantee that China's future will remain unshakably socialist."



~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. 1
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK 10/40

H.Q.

Date: 23 Sept. 1966.

Your File: of

SUBJECT:

POSSIBLE CCP VISITOR TO N.Z.

1. Please refer to our 10/40 of 15 Sept. 1966.
2. In conversation with Source on 20 September Joyce M. EWEN mentioned that she had recently been talking to Nancy GODDARD of Wellington. She said Nancy had been in China and had only been back in New Zealand 10 days. Nancy would be addressing a joint N.Z.-China Society/N.Z Chinese Cultural Society meeting at the Ellen Melville Hall in Auckland on Saturday 1 October 1966.
3. Source suggested that Nancy GODDARD may have been the person he saw at Joyce EWEN's house.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: B.3.

BY CN [REDACTED]
COPY FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

es To see

This seems the likely answer to your original conjectures

28/9

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66-17712D

21/7/27

CS.3.

P.F.

CS.1.

21.9.1966

Edward Henderson McBRIER - Overseas Visit.

1. It was reported that E.H. McBRIER was to leave Wellington on Thursday 22 September 1966 (possibly on Flight 426 departing at 11.25 a.m.) and (Auckland) on the morning of Sunday 25 September 1966, to travel overseas.
2. McBRIER was visiting Hong Kong and China and going on to England to see his sisters.
3. Source believed that McBRIER was not returning to New Zealand until a few weeks before Christmas.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(CS)

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/74

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A. Our File: AK 10/40 of _____
To: H.Q. Date: 15 Sept. 1966 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE CCP VISITOR TO N.Z.



1. Source called at Joyce M. EWEN's house shortly before 1800 hrs on 14 September 1966 and spoke to her in one of the two sitting rooms. Joyce said, *inter alia*, "We have an overseas visitor here". Ray NUNES was in the other room but Source could not see whether anyone else was present. Someone then closed the door between the sitting rooms. Later, the door was opened and Source saw a Chinese woman whose age he guessed at about 35 years. Source assumed this was the "overseas visitor".

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: B.2. (except for assumption).

2. We have no other information on this incident.

COPIED FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

It is possible that - incident of the Chinese woman there was also at the same time? There are so many possibilities that we should do no more checks into the date of the occurrence and check it against Hong Kong further reports or reports from ASIO re CAS(11/6) visitor 22/7.

File 21/2/27 ✓
Copy: Joyce M. Ewen.
X Ref: R. Nunes

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66-1771213

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " Newspaper.

Published at Auckland , on [date] 4 September 1966

SUBJECT: GADD, Richard *PF + sand destroyed 8.2.90*

**Veteran C.P.N.Z.
members impressed
by Chinese youth**

At present visiting the People's Republic of China on the invitation of its Communist Party is a delegation of veteran members of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Members of the delegation are Mr. W. Devereux (Auckland), Messrs. D. Gadd and J. Wolstenholme (Wellington) and Messrs. S. Bennett and J. Hunton (of Christchurch).

In a letter to Mr. V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr. Devereux says:

"We are having a very busy time. We were taken all round Canton City to-day to see how they are tearing down the old and replacing it with new huge blocks of modern flats.

"We also went up on to Clondy Mountain, and the view is magnificent. The crowds of young people we passed going up and down all seemed to be singing revolutionary songs. When we got to the top there were about 100 young people in a huge pagoda sort of building, open all round like a band rotunda. They were very friendly and, when they were told who we were, the show they put on was out of this world. The girls sang songs, and could they sing! Then, with the boys, they sang action songs. I've never enjoyed anything so much for a long time. You should have heard them sing the 'International'—they really gave it the works. It made me mighty proud to belong to a Marxist-Leninist not a revisionist Party."

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

R. J. L. [redacted]

Q Box 2780
112 PRINCE'S BUILDING
HONG KONG



21/2/27
83/2/4 C-5.1
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

13th September 1966

Secretary of External Affairs
WELLINGTON

New Zealand Visitors to China

Hsinhua reported on 6 September that a veterans' delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand headed by William Devereaux had arrived in Peking "by invitation". Its members included Jack Wolstenholme, Stanley Bennett, James Hutton and Dick Gadd.

2. The delegation was given a banquet in Peking on 6 September by Chao Yi-min, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who also "had a cordial conversation with them". Chao Yi-min has been closely involved for some years in relations with foreign Communist parties, and has attended recent meetings of the British, Italian and Czechoslovak Communist parties as a representative of the Chinese Communist Party. He also accompanied Chou En-lai on his well-known African tour in March-April 1965.

3. Hsinhua has also reported the arrival in Peking on 7 September of a delegation from the New Zealand - China Society consisting of Gordon McArthur and Donald Sherson (this may be the Rev. D. G. Sherson of Auckland who we recall as an active letter writer on Vietnam). The delegation was invited to China by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries. The Vice-President of the Association, Sung Yi-ping, gave a banquet for the delegation in Peking on 8 September.

[Signature]
Commissioner

→ The Director,
New Zealand Security Service,
WELLINGTON

pm 58/11/4
For your information.

[Signature]
Secretary of External Affairs
20.9.66

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN

Extract as needed

23/9.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

R.652

12th Sept 1966CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA

1. A further CPNZ delegation is due to visit China for the forthcoming October Revolution celebrations. It consists of the following three persons:

(a) Alexander George RAIT

The probable leader of the delegation. He has been an active member of the Communist Party since 1939. He is a member of the National Control Commission and, as a qualified electrician, has been prominent in Security checks which have been carried out by the Party. In this capacity, he is highly regarded by the CPNZ leadership. He is also entrusted to carry out the audit of the CPNZ National Office books in Auckland.

Personal Details:

<u>Born:</u>	29.4.1909 Palmerston North, New Zealand.
<u>Occupation:</u>	Electrician.
<u>Height:</u>	5' 5".
<u>Hair:</u>	Grey.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Dark blue; sometimes wears glasses.
<u>Build:</u>	Slim.
<u>Complexion:</u>	Dark.
<u>Passport No.:</u>	R.042754 issued at Auckland.
<u>Photos:</u>	Copies attached.

(b) Tudor Guy PETERSON

Thought to have been a Communist since 1920 and from 1934-1950 he was an active CPNZ member. His late wife was also a Party member and, since her death in 1964, PETERSON has shown renewed interest in the Party in Auckland.

Personal Details:

<u>Born:</u>	24.12.1898 Auckland, New Zealand.
<u>Occupation:</u>	Barber, semi-retired.
<u>Height:</u>	5' 6".
<u>Hair:</u>	Grey, balding.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Brown.
<u>Build:</u>	Slight, round-shouldered.
<u>Complexion:</u>	Olive, heavily-tanned.
<u>Passport No.:</u>	R.040626 issued Auckland 14.6.1966
<u>Photos:</u>	Copies attached.

~~SECRET~~

2.

(c) Edward Henderson McBRIER

Joined the CPNZ in 1961, since when he has been an active and enthusiastic worker for the Party in Wellington.

Personal Details:

<u>Born:</u>	10.2.1935 Coatbridge, Lanark, Scotland.
<u>Occupation:</u>	Labourer, formerly Waterfront worker.
<u>Height:</u>	5' 10".
<u>Hair:</u>	Dark.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Blue.
<u>Build:</u>	Slim.
<u>Complexion:</u>	Swarthy.
<u>Passport No.:</u>	UK D.747025 issued Wellington 30.6.1966.
<u>Photos:</u>	Copies attached.

2. The delegation is booked to leave Auckland for Hong Kong by Flight T.S. 221 on 25th September 1966. RAIT and PETERSON are due to return from Hong Kong to Sydney by Flight B.A. 801 on 27th October 1966, and thence from Sydney to Auckland by Flight B.A. 716 on 28th October 1966. McBRIER is travelling on to the United Kingdom from Hong Kong and plans to visit his native Glasgow and also Inverness before returning to New Zealand. Further details are not known. All fares to China were prepaid from Hong Kong.

12th September 1966

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

For signatures please

D. for signature please

12/9/66

3/9

Copies to Rait ✓

Peterson ✓

McBrier ✓

3/1/3 ✓



D.O.A. have advised as follows,

RAIT issued with Passport R.O. 42754

RAIT, PETERSON and E.H. McBRIER travel to Hong Kong on T.E. 221 on September 25th

McBRIER travels to Auckland on 22nd September on flight 426

Return travel for RAIT and PETERSEN Hong Kong to Sydney B.A. 801 on October 27th

Sydney to Auckland B.A. 716 on October 28.

No details of McBRIERS return but booked to London, Glasgow, London then N.Z.

All fares, including McBRIERS have been pre-paid from Hong Kong

stops en route
A K 0900
SYDNEY 1005/1115
DARWIN 1500/1545
H K 2045

OO informed.

Hof
9 Sep

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

P.F.
Copy No. 81
of 81 copies
(T.S. only)



From D.O.A.

Our File: P.F.

To H.Q.

Date 9 Sept. 1966

Your File:

SUBJECT:

Alexander George RAIT

1. Please refer to our P.F./A.G.RAIT of 12 August 1966.
2. RAIT was issued with N.Z. passport R042754 on 17 August 1966 at Auckland.
3. Subject, Tudor Guy PETERSON (PF) and ~~one~~ Eddie McBRIAR (undoubtedly Edward Henderson McBRIER (Ir)) are booked to depart from Auckland to Hong Kong on TE.221 on 25 September 1966. McBRIER is booked to travel from Wellington to Auckland on Flt.426 on 22 September 1966.
4. RAIT and PETERSON are to return to N.Z. as follows :-
Hong Kong - Sydney on BA.801 on 27 October 1966.
Sydney - Auckland on BA.716 on 28 October 1966.
5. No specific dates are available for McBRIER's return to N.Z, but bookings have been pre-paid for travel from Hong Kong - London - Glasgow - London - Wellington. Presumably he will begin his return journey from Hong Kong about the same date as RAIT and PETERSON.
6. All bookings are pre-paid to R.NUNES, P.O.Box 1785, Auckland, ^{from a travel agent} in Hong Kong to Qantas in Hong Kong thence to Qantas in Auckland.

SOURCE: Qantas.


District Officer.


J.H.
Copy 21/2/27
L.H. Mc Brui

14 9 66

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66-17712

21/2/27

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service. Reference: 46, 774 Date: 8.3.1966
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on
Received on Extracted/Copied by On 22.10.1964

- U -

NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION--Chao I-min, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, gave a banquet here today in honor of the veteran's delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand, headed by William Devereaux. The delegation is visiting China by invitation. Its members include Jack Walstenholme Stanley Bennett, James Hinton, and Dick Bodd. (Text) (Peking NCNA English 1556 GMT 6 September 1966--W)

1966

CS [redacted]

[redacted] File 21/2/27 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Extract from " STAR " 21/2/27
" Newspaper.
Published at CHRISTCHURCH, on [date] 7th SEPT. 1966
SUBJE : C-P-N-Z. VETERANS' DELEGATION TO CHINA

Peking Banquet

The veterans' delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand, headed by Mr William Devereaux, was given a banquet by the alternate member of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chao Yi-Min, the New China News Agency reported.
—N.Z.P.A. Reporter,



A 744 [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of _____
To: CS.1. Date: 2.9.1966 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: CPS RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Veterans Delegation.

1. It was reported that John A. MARSON had been in Auckland recently and had farewelled the GISS Veterans delegation to China from the Auckland Airport. Those known to be in the delegation were: -

William R. DUFFY - leader
Richard GADD - Deputy leader
John WOLSTENHOLME - ill (27).

2. MARSON, on his return to Wellington, stated that leading Party officials were now doubtful of the wisdom of sending the delegation without a younger person to organise and look after it.

3. Marion B. MARSON accompanied MARSON to Auckland and it is possible that they stayed with W.E. and L.R. SMITH whilst in Auckland.

R.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

File.
Copies J.A. Marson.
Marion B. Marson
D.A.
W.R. Duffey.
R. Gadd.

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/3/66-17712D

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. *C.S. 1*
of *1* copies
(T.S. only) *copy*



From: Christchurch

Our File: *PF, CD, 26*

To: *C.S. 1*

Date: *22nd August, 1966*

Your File:

SUBJECT:

James HUNTON (PF) d

POSITION

PF + card destroyed 24.7.90

1. Source was present when James HUNTON discussed his forthcoming trip to China, with S. T. HEGMAN (PF).

2. HEGMAN told HUNTON that he and S. T. HEGMAN (PF) would be met in Hong Kong by the China Travel Agency who would look after them. HEGMAN told HUNTON that he would not need any money except for buying presents for his family. HUNTON said he would be taking £50 with him. HEGMAN told HUNTON he would get £10 spending money when he arrived in Auckland and another £10 when he arrived in China.

3. HEGMAN further told HUNTON that he would pick him up at 1 o'clock next Thursday (25.8.66). He asked HUNTON to have all his gear ready as he (HEGMAN) had to check his (HUNTON's) passport, travellers cheques, etc.

HEGMAN asked HUNTON if he knew Jimmie WILSON. When HUNTON answered in the negative HEGMAN said no more.
Comment: Jimmie WILSON could possibly be known to Headquarters as Gordon WILSON may have said Jimmie WONG and source heard the name incorrectly.

4. HUNTON left the group shortly after.

5. [Redacted]

SOURCE [Redacted]

COPY ON [Redacted]
COPY FROM [Redacted]

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

24/8/66
[Redacted]
District Officer

811 Suggest we warn Customs re HUNTON's proposed smuggling.

He returns Feb. 76. 874 on 8th October.

File
Copy: 21/2/27
CLASSIFICATION:

21/2/27.

R.633.

18/8/66

CPNZ - Veterans' Delegation to China

1. A CPNZ Veterans' delegation of five is shortly due to visit China. The average age of the party is over 70, and for this reason it is believed that the plan is to send them to Northern China to avoid the worst of the heat, after which they would spend a few days at the October celebrations in Peking prior to returning home. The trip could be regarded as a reward for long years of service to the CPNZ.

2. The composition of the delegation is as follows: -

- (a) Richard GARD: Aged 79. The possible leader of the delegation. He is believed to have been present at the first meeting of the Communist Party in New Zealand and was a Party Secretary as far back as 1922. He was either expelled, or defected for a short time, but rejoined in 1936 and is thought to have been a member ever since. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 5.4.1887, Philadelphia, U.S.A.;
Occupation: retired blacksmith;
Height: 5'6";
Hair: grey;
Eyes: brown;
Passport No: R.038540 issued Wellington 11.8.66;
Photo: copies attached.

- (b) John Hibbard HOLSTENHOLME: Aged 83. The oldest delegate and a Party member of long standing. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 1.5.1883, Sheffield, U.K.;
Occupation: retired Public Servant;
Height: 5'8";
Hair: white, thinning;
Eyes: brown, wears glasses;
Passport No: R.038808 issued Wellington 6.7.66;
Photo: copies attached.

- (c) James HUNTON: Aged 77. First came to notice in 1939, and is believed to have been a member of the CPNZ since 1930. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 12.7.1889, Christchurch, New Zealand;
Occupation: retired carpenter;
Height: 5'6";
Hair: white. Sometimes wears horn-rimmed spectacles;
Passport No: R.037154 issued Christchurch 22.6.66;
Photo: copies attached.

- (d) Stanley Thomas HENNEY: Aged 67. A CPNZ member since 1945. Also associated with front activities. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 13.1.1899, Dunedin, New Zealand;
Occupation: labourer;
Height: 5'8";
Hair: grey;
Passport No: R.037080 issued Christchurch 16.6.66;
Photo: copies attached.

EXAMINED
24/1/66

- (c) William Russell DEVEREUX: Aged 63, the "baby" of the party. Has been known as a member of the CPNZ since 1942. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 6.1.1903, Roundhill, Southland, New Zealand;
Occupation: linsman;
Height: 5'11";
Hair: fair/grey, moustache;
Passport No: R.Ch2253 issued Auckland 4.8.66;
Photo: copies attached.

3. Travel Arrangements.

The itinerary of the delegation is as follows: -

28.8.66: Leave Auckland for Hong Kong by Flight ZE.221.
 7.10.66: Leave Hong Kong for Sydney by Flight QF.277.
 From Sydney, the return onward flights to New Zealand are as follows: -
 8.10.66: DEVEREUX - Sydney to Auckland by Flight QF.852.
 8.10.66: BEHNET and HUNTON - Sydney to Christchurch by Flight ZE.874.
 9.10.66: GARD and HOLSTENHOLME - Sydney to Wellington by Flight QF.326.

It has been reported that the delegation might have 2 days in Australia on the outward journey and 2 days in Hong Kong on the return journey. All fares were prepaid through a travel agent and B.O.A.C. in Hong Kong.

18th August, 1966.

Encl.

Copies to P.Y. ✓ and 31/1/3 ✓

For signature please.

8/8/66,

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From: CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of _____
To: CS.1. Date: 12.8.1966 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Veterans Delegation.

1. Source reported that John A. MANSON discussed with Richard GADD and John WOLSTENHOLME (VFS) the final arrangements for their trip with the Veterans Delegation to China. The Delegation was to leave Auckland on 28 August 1966 and members of the delegation were required to be in Auckland by 25th August.

2. MANSON had £63.15.0 for WOLSTENHOLME and £10 expenses "from the comrades who had invited them" for GADD, which GADD grudgingly accepted. It seemed that GADD intended taking a sum in excess of £100 with him. MANSON accompanied the two men to assist them in obtaining their travellers cheques and their bookings to Auckland. GADD was making his arrangements through Thos Cook & Son and it was assumed that MANSON would also make WOLSTENHOLME's arrangements with Cooks.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

File 21/2/27

Cpm: DOA. ✓

A. Gadd. ✓

John Wolstenholme. ✓

8/8

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/2763-05018V

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. *CF*
of *CS.1* copies
(T.S. only)

From: B.O.A.

Our File: P.F. of

To: H.Q.

Date: 12 August 1966 Your File: of

SUBJECT:

Alexander George RAIT

1. Subject recently made application for a N.Z. passport. It has not yet been issued and details of number etc. will be forwarded as available. Similar applies to actual travel arrangements which have not yet been made. In the meantime we would appreciate your providing copies of the attached passport photo. Although we have numerous photos of RAIT, this is a particularly good likeness full face and a few more won't go astray.

2. In making his application, subject supplied the following details :-

Name changed from Alick George RAIT by usage.

Address: 8 Larchwood Ave., Auck. W.2. Telephone No. 11-674.

Occupation: Electrician.

Place of Birth: Palmerston Nth. N.Z.

Date of Birth: 29.4.1909.

Description: Height - 5ft 5in. Eyes - Blue.
Hair - Grey.

Travelling to Hong Kong from Auckland by Qantas on 24 September 1966.

Next-of-kin: Myrtle Rose RAIT, Wife,
8 Larchwood Ave., Auck. W.2.

Certification provided by Jack Stuart WISEMAN (nir), Solicitor, of 480 Beach Road, Murrays Bay, Auckland, who has known applicant personally for twelve years.

Comment: In the meantime, pending confirmation or otherwise through travel bookings when they are made, it is assumed that RAIT will depart with Tudor Guy PETERSON from Auckland to Hong Kong on or about 24 September 1966. They will probably be, or be part of, a delegation attending China's National Day celebration.

SOURCE: Passport Office.

District Officer.

Encl:

I think we should watch Rait closely - especially luggage.
File P.F. 11/10/66. a b.v. 10/9/66 (10/9/66)
Copy: 21/2/67

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

5,000/2/63-25018V

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. 8.1
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A.

Our File: P.F. of

To: H.Q.

Date: 12 August 1966. Your File: of

SUBJECT:

Tudor Guy PETERSON

PF + and destroyed 6.7.92

1. Please refer to 21/2/27 of 8.8.1966 entitled CPNZ - Veterans' Delegation to China. Further details of travel arrangements of 5 members of this group are now available and are reported separately. The 5 are booked to depart from Auckland on 28 August 1966. So far, subject is not in this group, and details of his travel arrangements are not yet to hand. They will be forwarded as available.

2. PETERSON was issued with passport No. R040626 on 14 June 1966.

Comment: A.G. RAIT (PF) also applied for a passport recently, stating that he was departing from New Zealand for Hong Kong on 24 September 1966. Perhaps RAIT and PETERSON are travelling together on that date as a separate delegation. Details of RAIT's passport application are forwarded separately.

SOURCE: Passport Office.
Air N.Z.

District Officer.

File 21/2/27 + 8.8.1966 (see letter to subordinate agencies)
Copy: T.G. Peterson

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/2/63-E5018V

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.

P.P.

E.Q.

12 August 1966.

William Russell DEVEREUX

1. Subject was issued with N.Z. passport No. R042255 on 4 August 1966.

2. On 15 July 1966, DEVEREUX applied to the Reserve Bank for £200 to cover what he called a 45 day holiday in Hong Kong, leaving by air on 27 August 1966 and returning on 8 October 1966. The amount requested is well within the limits of his entitlement as a tourist.

Comment: More precise details of subject's itinerary as a member of the CPNZ Veterans' Delegation to China have been reported separately.

SOURCES: Passport Office, Auckland.
Reserve Bank, Auckland.


District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. 851
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)



From: D.O.A. Our File: AK 5/10 of
To: H.Q. Date: 12 August 1966. Your File: 21/2/27 of
SUBJECT: CPNZ - VETERANS' DELEGATION TO CHINA

1. Further details are now available concerning travel arrangements of 5 members of the above delegation. The bookings for these 5 were all made together and it is assumed meanwhile that this is the total number involved in this particular delegation.

2. The persons concerned are :-

BENNETT, S.T. Christchurch (Stanley Thomas BENNETT (ir))
DEVEREUX, W.R. Auckland (William Russell DEVEREUX (PF))
GADD, D. Wellington (Probably Richard GADD (ir))
HUNTON, J. Christchurch (James HUNTON (ir))
WOLSTENHOLME, J. Wellington (Probably John WOLSTENHOLME (ir)).

3. All are booked to depart from Auckland to Hong Kong on TE.221 on 28 August 1966. They are all booked to depart from Hong Kong to Sydney on QF.277 on 7 October 1966 (arriving Sydney 8 October). Various Sydney to New Zealand bookings have been made as follows :-

GADD and WOLSTENHOLME - QF.326 Sydney - Wellington
9 October 1966 (arriving 1525 hrs)
BENNETT and HUNTON - TE.874 Sydney - Christchurch
8 October 1966 (arriving 1545 hrs)
DEVEREUX - QF.852 Sydney - Auckland
8 October 1966 (arriving 1445 hrs).

4. Contact address in New Zealand was given as c/- Mr R. NUNES, P.O.Box 1785, Auckland. All fares were pre-paid through "a travel agent" and B.O.A.C. in Hong Kong.

Comment: It has been indicated locally that the China Travel Service in Hong Kong recently (mid July) issued the edict that once again, no foreigners will be permitted to enter China. It is hoped that correspondence concerning this edict will shortly be available. Obviously, the edict does not apply to their "friends".

SOURCES: Air N.Z.
Qantas.

Extract as above

District Officer.

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

15,000/2/63-65018V

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From 35.3 Our File: 21/3/27 of _____
To 35.1 Date 9.8.1966 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: CHINA - Veterans Delegation to China

1. Source was present when Richard GADD called at the Wellington Party office to inform John A. MANSON that he had obtained an NZ passport to travel to China with the Veterans Delegation.
2. GADD was to leave Wellington for Auckland on Thursday, 25th August 1966. John VOLSTENHOLME was going to Auckland a few days earlier. MANSON told GADD they would possibly have two days in Australia on the outward journey and two days in Hong Kong on the return journey. GADD wished to buy clothes in Hong Kong when he first arrived and was told that this could be arranged.
3. MANSON said that GADD would receive £10 travelling expenses plus sufficient money for the fare to Auckland. MANSON went to Thos. Cook & Sons to assist GADD with his financial arrangements.
4. GADD's particular aim whilst in the East was to take photographs so that he could give an illustrated talk when he returned.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

*Copies DOA ✓
J. Wolstenholme ✓*

Re Gadd's passport please [REDACTED]

9/8/66.

*R File 21/4/47 ✓
Copies: Richard Gadd ✓
John Wolstenholme.* [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66-17712D

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.1)

21/2/27

D.O.A.

8.8.1966

CPNZ - Veterans' Delegation to China

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a Christchurch report concerning the forthcoming CP Veterans' delegation to China.
2. You will note that departure is said to be from Auckland by air on the 27th August 1966.
3. Your report of the 2nd August 1966 states that Tudor Guy PETERSEN (believed to be a member of the delegation) is leaving for China on the 24th September, 1966 - this is a month after the others.
4. Would you please confirm these various dates of departure and also supply particulars of T.G. PETERSEN's passport when same has been issued - see your report of 9th June 1966 (para 1).



(CS.1)
for Director.

Copy to T.G. Petersen.



~~SECRET~~

21/1/27

Extract from " _____ " Newspaper.

Published at _____, on [date] 5/8/66.

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relationship with Chinese Communist Party

CST

PART I

A U S T R A L A S I A

5 August 1966

WILCOX HAILS FOUNING OF CPR COMMUNIST PARTY

Peking MCNA International Service in English 2141 GMT 4 August 1966--W

(New Zealand Communist Party head, V.G. Wilcox, greets 45th anniversary of founding of Chinese Communist Party)

(Text) Wellington, 2 August--V.G. Wilcox, secretary general of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a statement issued today on behalf of the party's national secretariat, said: "The Communist Party of China has set the world a great example in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions in one's own country. Its Central Committee, headed by the great Marxist-Leninist of our day, Mao Tse-tung, has brilliantly integrated the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution."

The statement was issued to greet the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China. It continued: "China stands today as the great bastion of the world's peoples against the savagery of U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of all mankind. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, China has never wavered in its determination to uphold the interests of the toiling people of the world in the face of U.S. nuclear threats and constant war provocations."

"The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who are waging national liberation struggles against imperialist oppression draw strength from the knowledge that China champions their cause and that the Chinese people and party stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle."

"Above all, this is true of the embattled people of Vietnam, who are heroically resisting the armed might of U.S. aggressors, and who know with certainty that China will stand by them, come what may."

The statement noted: "Just as the Communist Party of China stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, so, too, it stands in the forefront of the struggle to unite the world communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of China has performed a service of incalculable value to the international working class and the revolutionary peoples in heading the struggle against the attempts by Khrushchev and his revisionist followers to emasculate Marxism-Leninism of its revolutionary content."

It said: "The Communist Party of China has played the leading role in exposing their (the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) betrayals and rallying the genuine revolutionaries in the communist movement to the defense of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. The steadfastness of the Communist Party of China in applying and upholding the basic principles of communism, in defending proletarian internationalism and Marxist-Leninist ideology, is in a great measure due to the outstanding leadership and creative genius of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. In his theoretical works, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has creatively enriched the teachings of the great Marxists-Leninists of the past--Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin."

Comrade Mao's works brilliantly combine the scientific approach of Marxism-Leninism with the unquenchable revolutionary spirit. Expressing the thought of a great revolutionary, they are a compass for the guidance and inspiration of all people aspiring to change the world.

"The thought of Mao Tse-tung, which has guided the Communist Party of China from success to success in the most difficult and complex of circumstances, is the embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in the present era of imperialism in decline and the transition to socialism on a world scale."

The statement said that it was Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China who first showed, on the basis of a profound analysis of the developing world situation, that the storm center of revolution had shifted from Europe and the West to Asia, Africa and Latin America. "This correct viewpoint, which emphasizes the need for the working class of the West to unite with and support the struggle of the oppressed peoples, points the way forward for both the national liberation movement and for the working class of the developed capitalist countries, including New Zealand."

Of tremendous importance is Comrade Mao's contribution showing the necessity of carrying through the socialist revolution to the end in the field of culture and ideology, the statement continued. "The experience of the world communist movement is that the process of eliminating bourgeois ideology from its entrenched positions is a much more protracted one than the actual political revolution. Only by carrying through the class struggle to the end as a necessary task of the socialist revolution can bourgeois ideology be eliminated."

"Recognition of this necessity, pointed out by Comrade Mao and the Communist Party of China, arms the working class and all revolutionaries against the dangers of ideological degeneration in communist parties of socialist countries, and thereby guards against the possibility of a 'peaceful transition' from socialism back to capitalism, such as is now taking place in the USSR and some other socialist countries under revisionist leadership."

The statement hailed the great cultural revolution now proceeding in China, seeing in it an earnest of the Chinese people's determination never to permit the restoration of capitalism. It said: "The leadership and the theoretical work of Comrade Mao have been of decisive importance in making the science of Marxism-Leninism the daily guide and working tool of tens of millions to a degree never before known. As a result, Marxist-Leninist theory has become a mighty force for the further rapid economic and cultural development of China. At the same time, a great new impetus has been given to making Marxism-Leninism a mass question among the toiling people internationally."

"Our party is confident that the Communist Party of China will continue the glorious traditions established over 45 years of fighting history and will advance still further the cause of world socialism," the statement concluded.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE:

Source reports that PEKING has warmly welcomed a suggestion by the CFNZ that it send a delegation of veterans on a visit to China, and is prepared to send the necessary air tickets.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

21st July 1966.



CS.

WELLINGTON - 5th August 1966.

Referenced [REDACTED]

File: 21/2/27. [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Copy No. *C.S. 1*
of *1* copies
(T.S. only)

From: Christchurch

Our File: CH/10/2

Re: C. (C.S.1)

Date: 3.8.66

Your File: of

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. - RELATIONS WITH C.P. OF CHINA - VETERANS
DELEGATION

INFORMATION

1. Your 21/2/27 of 14th July, 1966, refers.
2. Information has been received from a contact at the Reserve Bank in Christchurch to the effect, that, S.T. BENNET (PF) has applied for £264 to be taken out of New Zealand by him when he leaves this country as a member of the Veterans of C.P.N.Z. delegation to visit China in August.
3. BENNET stated that he would leave Christchurch by air for Auckland and later Sydney, on the 27.8.66. The delegation is to travel by way of Sydney, Manila, Hong Kong and China mainland to Peking, leaving China again on the 8.10.66. He stated he would be 37 days in China. He also stated that his tickets were being held in Auckland at which point he is to join the delegation. BENNET's application for funds was made through the Post Office Savings Bank in Christchurch.
4. James HUNTON (PF) the other Christchurch member of the delegation has not as yet made any application for funds.

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

District Officer

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/2/68-85018V

A File ✓
Copy: D.O.A. ✓
S.T. Bennett ✓

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. *P.F. 25/7*
of *25/7* copies
(T.S. only)

From: *D.O.A.* Our File: *P.F.* of
To: *H.Q.* Date *2nd August 1966* Your File: of



SUBJECT: Tudor Guy PETERSEN. *PF + card destroyed. 6.7.92*

Subject stated in conversation on 25th July, 1966, that he was going to China on 24th September, 1966.

Source: [redacted]

Evaluation: B.3.

COPY ON [redacted]
COPY FROM [redacted]



DISTRICT OFFICER.

*OGT: We await Passport Details for subject.
Above information appears incorrect. S.T. Bennett leaves 27.8.66 & returned 8.10.66; perhaps Petersen is going later, but it seems unlikely.*

*File ✓
Copy: 21/2/27.*

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

PRO-CHINESE PARTIES OF AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND CONTINUE TO SERVE PEKING'S ENDS

In its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union and its campaign against US "imperialism", the Chinese People's Republic has continued to exploit as useful propaganda tools the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist)* / CPA (M-L) / and the Communist Party of New Zealand (Marxist-Leninist)* / CPNZ (M-L) /. Peking has so few friends today that it must take maximum advantage of such as it has, even if they are as small and weak Parties as the two mentioned above.

Thus over the past several months a flood of propaganda attacks against the Soviet "revisionists" and against the US have appeared in the respective organs of the two Parties. In line with Peking, the CPA (M-L) and the CPNZ (M-L) have chosen for their primary targets the US role in Vietnam and Moscow's "collaboration" with Washington as alleged by Communist China. This propaganda is couched in language so strongly reminiscent of Peking's verbiage as to justify the suspicion that it was dictated there in the first place and transmitted to Australia and New Zealand for re-issue.

At its recent Conference the New Zealand Peace Council, a Communist front organization, passed a number of resolutions directed against the Free World, including one which called for mass support of the Vietnamese people against the US. These were conveniently disseminated by the CPNZ (M-L) organ, People's Voice. The CPA (M-L) has also followed this pattern in articles appearing in its organ, Vanguard. The articles appearing in both organs have then been duly re-disseminated by Chinese media. In particular the Vanguard articles have derided the idea that, in the face of increasing US military strength in Vietnam, a negotiated peace must be sought. Absurdly, one such article suggested that the US could only maintain its influence in Vietnam through Soviet encouragement and assistance. The charge of Soviet collaboration with the US is by now an old Chinese refrain and a factor in the widening split between the two major Communist powers.

* Both Parties add the term Marxist-Leninist after their names to distinguish themselves clearly from the original Communist Parties in each country and which are pro-Soviet.

Applicable to CPA (M-L) only

In its May 31 issue, Vanguard printed a speech by CPA (M-L) Chairman E. F. Hill delivered at the CPNZ (M-L)'s Twenty-first National Conference of last April in which he sought to bolster the Chinese position through scathing remarks on the "modern revisionists". Hill declared that in their co-operation with the US the present Soviet leaders, whom he called renegades while he termed those of the CPR "the steel sheet anchor of Marxism-Leninism", represented the "capitalist element" in Russia. He also accused the Soviet Union of interfering in the affairs of the pro-Chinese Communist Parties of Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand and elsewhere for the purpose of imposing its policy of peaceful co-existence in pursuance of its supposed friendship with the US. Hill therefore concluded that efforts to reconcile the Chinese and Soviet Parties would be futile as long as this policy of US-Soviet collaboration persisted. The weekly Peking Review on June 3 re-published Hill's article under the heading "Why There Cannot Be Any Unity Between Marxist-Leninists and Modern Revisionists".

The CPA (M-L) plays a useful propaganda role in behalf of the Chinese in defending Peking's interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. The April issue of the Australian Communist, the Party's monthly journal, contained a CPA (M-L) appeal to all Australian "revolutionists" to study the principles of Marxism-Leninism. These principles, it was said, provide the analytical power necessary to acquire (Communist) wisdom. A subsequent article explained that Marxism-Leninism could be well understood through a pre-understanding of Mao Tse-tung's teachings, e.g. as set forth in his "On Practice" and "On Contradiction".

Further proof of CPA (M-L) and CPNZ (M-L) servility to the Chinese line has been furnished in their reaction to China's third nuclear explosion of last May. The CPA (M-L) hailed the test as an "immense contribution to the peace and security of the world". For his part, the General Secretary of the CPNZ (M-L), V.G. Wilcox, termed it "a victory for the Socialist camp which opposes revisionism".

Most recently, the New Zealand and Australian Parties have lent their wholehearted support to China's self-praise campaign on its "great cultural revolution". In hailing China's achievements, Vanguard of June 16 published an article, snatched up by Peking's media, lauding China's march toward a "proletarian dictatorship" which would counteract US "capitalism" and its Soviet counterpart. It was in this context that Vanguard had earlier welcomed as a tremendous contribution to "proletarian revolution" the China-Albania joint statement issued at the conclusion of Mehmet

Shehu's* visit to the CPR.

In contrast to the fulsome words endorsing Peking's every move, the CPA (M-L) echoed its mentor in sternly denouncing the recent Asian Pacific Council (ASPAC) Conference held in Seoul, which it claimed was inspired by the US as the basis for a new alliance to contain China. Most recently, on July 7, Vanguard joined with the Chinese leadership in shrill criticism of the current US bombings of Haiphong and Hanoi oil depots.

Since the backing of Peking provides the Marxist-Leninist Parties of New Zealand and Australia with a modicum of prestige, especially from the standpoint of their struggles with the pro-Soviet Communist Parties of New Zealand and Australia, they will continue to parrot the CPR line. The Chinese, for their part, will continue to need every bit of moral support they can elicit and will therefore do what they can to boost the two "fraternal" parties in return for services rendered.

* Prime Minister and Politburo Member of the Albanian Workers Party.

1.8.66

D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

27 July 1966.

William Russell DEVEREUX

1. The abovenamed, of 14 Woodside Rd., Henderson, recently applied for a N.Z. Passport. As it has not yet been issued the Passport number is not available at the moment. Similarly, it is hoped that travel itinerary details will be available shortly.

2. In the meantime it would be appreciated if Headquarters could provide copies of subject's attached passport photo - The Passport Office like them returned as soon as possible.

3. In making his application, subject supplied the following information :-

Occupation	-	Linesman.
Date & Place of Birth	-	Round Hill, N.Z. 6.1.03.
Height	-	5' 10"
Eyes	-	Blue
Hair	-	Fair - Grey
No distinguishing marks.		
Proposed travel - Hong Kong & China.		
Mode of travel - by Qantas Airlines from Mangere (no date given).		
Next of Kin (as contact) - Mrs DEVEREUX - Wife, 14 Woodside Rd., Henderson.		
Certified by Joy FOULDS (PF), housewife, 6 Donovan Ave, Henderson, that she has known subject for 7 years.		

Comment:

4. This tends to confirm subject's position as a member of the forthcoming CPNZ Veterans delegation to China. Further details will be forwarded as available.

SOURCE: Passport Office, Auckland.


District Officer.


Encl:

From: CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of
 To: CS.1. Date: 14.7.1966 Your File: of
 SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relations with CP of China - Veterans Delegation.

1. It was reported that five people would be going to China in the Veterans Delegation: -
 - 2 from Christchurch (S.T. BENNET and James HUNTON);
 - 2 from Wellington (John WOLSTENHOLME and Richard GADD);
 - 1 from Auckland (T.G. PETERSON).

2. John WOLSTENHOLME was to get \$25 from the National Office of CPNZ and John A. MANSON had \$38 for him.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

101 ✓
 102 ✓

103

104

[REDACTED] 18/7

105

What precedent is there for such a delegation?

Nothing like this has happened before. It could be regarded as a reward for long service to the cause.

106

As above. Sometime ago there was talk in the Party concerning the composition of delegations to China during the year ahead. It was suggested, as a good idea and adopted, that the Party should make a gesture to the older members by attaching to them one of the scheduled delegations.

107

To see [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] 21/7
 [REDACTED] 21/7

- File
 Copies: S.T. Bennet ✓
 J. Hunton ✓
 J. Wolstenholme ✓
 R. Gadd ✓
 T.G. Peterson ✓

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
D.O.C.

CH/10/11-388

HQ (CS.1)

11.7.1966

21/8/7

CENTRAL BRANCH CPNZ, CHRISTCHURCH.

1. A meeting of the Central Branch was held at 73 Manchester Street on the evening of Wednesday 6 July 1966.

S.T. BENNET

16. BENNET, talking of his visit to China, said that he wanted to keep it quiet and that 5 old members are going from New Zealand.

B.2.

SOURCE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
District Officer



~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

R.602

MAO TSE TONG

1. V.G. WILCOX, Secretary-General of the CPNZ, in June 1966 stated that it was feared in China that Mao Tse Tong was dying. He said that Mao had personally told him and his wife, Ann WILCOX, when he first met them in February 1964, that he would live for only a few more years. WILCOX went on to say that he thought Mao could never be denounced in the way that Stalin had been as TENG Hsiao-Ping, described by WILCOX as the "tough man" in the CCP, had told WILCOX that various districts were being instructed in the teachings of Mao and, therefore, the odds against revisionism were tremendous and that even with the death of Mao, revisionists within the Central Committee would have to act as an independent group as the people would resist their pressure. WILCOX, in describing TENG Hsiao-Ping as the "tough man", added "he is the man who held the bloody wire on the Yangtze".
2. This information may be of some small interest in view of the current struggle going on within China although it conflicts to some extent with a letter which appeared in the Christchurch Press on 9th June 1966 written by P.J. ALLEY, CPNZ member, who had recently returned from China. This letter included the following:
- "Every now and then the daily papers feature news of Mao Tse Tong's illness and make quite a long story about counter-revolutions. This is all wishful thinking. Chairman Mao is in good health and likely to be for a year or so until age catches up with him. Recently he appeared in public for the visit of the Albanian Delegation."

7th July 1966~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source):

Reference: 21/5/2

Date: 7th July 1966

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/5/2

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 8.7.1966

SUBJECT: Wellington CP District Activities in
Trade Unions - Watersiders' Union.

1. Source has been forwarded several leaflets which have been distributed on the Wellington Waterfront by local communists over the past few weeks. The subjects concerned have been the British Seamen's strike and the NZ Budget.

.....

5. Chinese Seamen - Contact with G. GODDARD

From 30th May to 1st June 1966 the "Knight Templar" (Crusader Shipping Co. Ltd) was in port. During the unloading of cargo etc. source noticed GODDARD talking with a Chinese member of the crew on 30.5.1966. GODDARD repeated this action several times during the three days, and in answer to a query from source, said that the Chinese man was a friend he had made during his visit to Peking on his way back from "The Tokyo Conference".

6. Comment

GODDARD spent a week in Peking in August 1964 when returning to New Zealand from the "Hiroshima" Conference at Tokyo. It is feasible that GODDARD could have met someone in Peking who is now a crew member on the "Knight Templar", but it is strange that GODDARD should tell as much to source. Source is unable to comment on the Chinaman's rank or job as a crew member, and would not recognise him again.

.....

C.2.

SOURCE:

(Pd/O)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/12.

THE CPNZ NATIONAL CONFERENCE 1966INTRODUCTION

1. The 21st National Conference of the Communist Party of New Zealand (CPNZ) was held in Auckland during the Easter week-end from Friday 8th April - Monday 11th April, 1966, inclusive.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES OF OVERSEAS DELEGATIONSChinese Delegation

35. The Chinese delegation arrived in Auckland on Wednesday, 6th April 1966, and spent a day settling in at the Royal International Hotel. They were entertained at the home of H.J. McLEOD on the night of 7th April. On 9th April they had bilateral talks with the CPA (M-L) delegation in a CPNZ member's private home, and on 11th April they held bilateral talks with the Belgian delegation, again at a private home. The CPNZ were not represented at these meetings, but they mounted a guard which took elaborate security precautions on both occasions.

36. On 12th April 1966, the Chinese travelled to Rotorua and continued the next day to Christchurch, via Wellington where they spent a few hours with Rona BAILEY. While in Christchurch they held discussions with District Party leaders, and also attended a District Aggregate meeting. Throughout their tour the Chinese were accompanied by CPNZ member James CASEY, who acted as both guide and bodyguard.

37. On 15th April 1966 they returned to Auckland and during the evening met the CPNZ Secretariat and other selected Party leaders for informal talks. It is reported that discussion covered the following points: -

LIU congratulated the CPNZ for the progress made since 1963 and stressed his opinion that the 1966 Conference had been one of great significance. He spoke scathingly of the CPSU 23rd Congress and the loss of CPSU influence in the international Communist movement.

WILCOX mentioned that the CPNZ had had no intention of attending the CPSU Congress unless the CPA (M-L) was also invited. He said that the CPNZ still had problems on an administrative level, and that several leading cadres were ideologically naive.

LIU offered advice to the CPNZ on ways of handling its "People's Voice" statements and of working more closely with the masses. LIU said that even in China they tended to hold too many meetings at the expense of working with the people.

38. The Chinese stayed that night with WILCOX and left Auckland by air for Hong Kong on the morning of Saturday 16th April.

28th June, 1966.~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COPY

21/2/27

Christchurch

PF.CH.26

H.Q.

27.6.66.

James HUNTON (PF)

PF + card destroyed 24.7.90

INFORMATION

1. Information has been received from a reliable source that the above subject applied for and was issued with passport No. R.037154 at Christchurch on the 22.6.66.
2. HUNTON stated that he is retired and that he was born at Christchurch on 12.7.89. His description is 5'6", blue eyes, white hair.
3. He gave his next-of-kin as Mrs James HUNTON, 15 Beon Street, Christchurch, which is subjects own address. His application was certified by Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF), 16 Buccleugh Street, Christchurch, who stated he had known subject for three years.
4. Subject stated he is leaving by aircraft from Christchurch for Australia, the Philippines and Hong Kong; no date of departure was given.
5. Eight copies of a photograph of subject are attached.

SOURCE

6. Internal Affairs Department.


Field Officer.

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.


District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of
(T.S. only) copies

From: CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of
 To: CS.3. Date: 24.6.1966 Your File: of
 SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Veterans Delegation.

1. Source was informed that Communist Richard GADD, a member of the Veterans Delegation to visit China next August, had been unable to obtain a passport because he was born in America. GADD apparently left America when he was three years old and then went to Australia. He remained there until he was sixteen years old at which age he had come to New Zealand.

2. GADD had been asked by the passport authorities to produce his father's birth certificate but he had been unable to do so as both his parents had been dead for a number of years. If he could establish the date of birth of his father he could make a statutory declaration to the person issuing the passport. If he could not do this he would not have sufficient time to write to Somerset House in the U.K. GADD had the application papers and he told John A. MANSON that he proposed to make a declaration before a J.P. MANSON told him that if he was unsuccessful they would get solicitor Roy STACEY (J.P.) to assist, but GADD was determined to go about it in his own way.

3. GADD told MANSON that Mrs [REDACTED] (n.i.r.) had suggested that GADD join the Labour Party as he had at one time been very active in the said Party and had been a member of a Labour Representation Committee. GADD said that he had been expelled by a "lot of political crooks" including Peter FRASER and he was very suspicious of this latest approach.

4. MANSON remarked that [REDACTED] was well known to him and his wife and that she was a bit queer. She was active in the Labour Party and would like to work with the Communist Party. He thought that there would be nothing behind the approach to GADD.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

Zu 21/2/67

Copy Richard Gadd [REDACTED]

18/6

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/3/66-17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

22 June 1966

Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS



1. Subject is booked to travel overseas on 16 July 1966, Flight TE.201, Auckland - Hong Kong.

SOURCE: Air N.Z. Auckland.

2. Mrs M.L.C.S.JACKSON-THOMAS, his wife, is not booked to travel and she has not been issued with a N.Z. passport since 1 February 1966 at Auckland.

3. As discussed with O.O. on the latter's recent visit to Auckland, attention will be given to subject at the point and time of departure.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

District Officer.

✓

~~SECRET~~

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~ COPY

21/2/27
PF.CH.291

Christchurch

H.Q.

21.6.66.

Stanley Thomas BENNET (PF)

INFORMATION

1. Information has been received from a reliable source that the above subject who resides at 297 Barbadoes Street, Christchurch, applied for and was issued with passport No. R.037080 at Christchurch on 16.6.66.

2. BENNET gave his occupation as a Labourer and stated he was born on 13.1.99, at Dunedin. He is 5'8" in height with blue eyes and gray hair.

3. Subject gave his next-of-kin, his brother, as Allan BENNET (n.i.r.), Gresham Street, Andersons Bay, Dunedin. Subject's application was certified by Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF), Flat 1, 16 Buccleugh Street, Christchurch, who stated he had known BENNET for three years.

4. BENNET stated he intends travelling to Peking, China, by air from Harewood in approximately the middle of August, 1966.

5. Eight copies of a photograph of subject are attached.

SOURCE

6. Internal Affairs Department.


Field Officer.

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.


District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of _____
To: CS.1. Date: 16.6.1966 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: CPRZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Delegations.

1. Source was present when Richard GADD (PF) called at the Wellington Party office to discuss with John A. MANSON the forthcoming Veterans Delegation to China.
2. MANSON told GADD that approximately six people, including GADD and John WOLSTENHOLME (PF) and two or three people from Auckland would comprise the delegation. It was possible that Jack DOYLE (probably John Stephen DOYLE (PF)), who was mentioned several times, would also be a member.
3. The delegation would be away from August to October but the date of departure was not yet known. GADD was to receive \$10 from the Party plus his air fare. He told MANSON that he did not need the money as he had inherited some; he said that his wife had sold the house at Whangamata (?), which may be the source of his inheritance.
4. As it is the normal practice for the highest Party member to lead the delegation, MANSON said it was possible that GADD would be the leader in this instance. He told both GADD and WOLSTENHOLME that they would have to get passports and see doctors, etc.
5. When Francis J. COLLINS (PF) spoke to John WOLSTENHOLME about the delegation he said that if he could let him know when the delegation was going he would like Harry SANDERS to go with him. (This person may be one "H.E. SANDERS", who was mentioned sometime ago by COLLINS and who is [REDACTED])

E.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

Don ✓

No

2/6/66

Re p.m.s. This is Harry E SANDERS (in)

File

Copies

*R. Gadd.
John Wolstenholme
J.E. Doyle.
F.J. Collins
D.O.C.*

Endors. Harry E. SANDERS.

CLASSIFICATION:

6-U. 25/7/66 (ve lib to outside agencies)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27



P.F.

15 June 1966.

Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS

1. In conversation with Edna SALISBURY Source was told that JACKSON-THOMAS is leaving for China next month (July) and was travelling without his wife. Mrs JACKSON-THOMAS is to join her husband in China once he is settled and has arranged housing.

2. Edna SALISBURY expects JACKSON-THOMAS to be out of New Zealand for 5 years.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: C.2.

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. *PF* 8.1
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)



From: D.O.A. Our File: P.F. of
To: H.Q. Date: 9 June 1966. Your File: of

SUBJECT:

Tudor Guy PETERSON.

PF + card destroyed. 16-7-92

1. Subject, who intends to visit Hong Kong and China "towards the end of August," 1966, has applied for and will be issued with a N.Z. passport. His application is certificated by H.A.OSTLER (PF) and issue will be made in due course from the Auckland Passport Office.
2. As you are aware, for the present I lack facility to deal with copying subject's photograph. This is attached so that you may arrange the necessary action.
3. In the circumstances, it is very likely that PETERSON is to be a member of the veterans' delegation referred to by Source P.Q. of 1 May 1966.

COPY ON
COPY FROM

District Officer.

Encl:

Copy. Presumably there is some agency to get original photo. back to D.O.A.

*File.
Copy 21/6/67
1576.*

16/6.66

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/25
Copy No. 3
of 5
(T.S. only) copies

CS 2 27/5

From: D.O.A. Our File: AK/5/10 of
To: H.Q. Date: 1st June, 1966 Your File: of

SUBJECT: PARTY VETERANS' DELEGATION.



A man called DICKERSON (?) had been invited to join this delegation. W.R. DEVEREUX (P.F.) had still not been invited.

B.2.

Source: [REDACTED]

COPY ON [REDACTED]
COPY FROM [REDACTED]

DISTRICT OFFICER.

CS1 John Dickson is 68-71 years old. Id could always be here. Visited China in 1964.

File
Copy detached for 'Phonetic Name' file (CS1)

3/1/66

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of copies (T.S. only)

From: CS.3. Our File: I.P. of
To: CS.1. Date: 31.5.1966 Your File: of
SUBJECT: I.C. (Bob) SMITH.

1. A member of the delegation, thought to have been watersider I.C. (Bob) SMITH, called at the office on Monday 30 May 1966. The man said that people from the China Trade Unions had looked after the (CPNZ) delegation, including a young woman named TUAN (phonetic) who had been studying Russian. He had visited the Shanghai and Canton Docks, and also looked at the railways and the buses.
2. The visitor also said that P.A. HANSEN (PF) had made some statements, to which MANSON replied that some material containing the delegation's statements had been received (by Rona BAILEY) from Hsinhua. The man commented that he would like to see this material.
3. He mentioned Lenard T. SMITH and said that he had met Sally LAKE in China. 4 members of the delegation had visited Ruth M. and Douglas W. LAKE (PFs) and a Chinese man named Jim (James WONG (PF)) had also been there.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(CS)

[REDACTED]

File
Copies: 21/2/27 ✓
P.A. Hansen ✓
Ruth Lake ✓
D.W. Lake ✓
Sally Lake

[REDACTED]

2/6/66

CLASSIFICATION:

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. 51
of 51 copies
(T.S. only)



From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK/5/10

To: H.Q.

Date 25th May, 1966

Your File:

SUBJECT:

PARTY VETERANS' DELEGATION.

P/F - 1.

The Party was having trouble over personnel for this 3 or 4 man delegation as it was difficult to find any veterans. At the present time L.J. WOOD (P.F.) was the only definite member.

P/F - 2.

W.R. DEVEREUX (P.F.) had not as yet been invited: V.G. WILCOX was not getting much support for DEVEREUX on account of the alleged statement that his wife dominated him.

P/F - 3.

J.G. LOCKE (i.r.) would not be accompanying the delegation as it had been decided that it was too expensive to send someone for the sole purpose of looking after the veterans.

21/4/66

- 4.

The delegation was due to go in August/September. The plan was to send them to North China to avoid the worst of the heat, and then they were to spend a few days at the October celebrations and return home.

Source: [REDACTED]

Evaluation: C.3.

COPY ON [REDACTED]

COPY FROM [REDACTED]

DISTRICT OFFICER.

File -

Extract as above

27/6/66

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/2/63-E5018V

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

24 May 1966.

Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS.

1. On Friday 20 May 1966 Source spoke with subject on the premises of Progressive Books, Auckland.
2. JACKSON-THOMAS informed Source that he was off to China in two weeks and was delighted. Subject explained that he has been seeking a job in China since he returned from that country in 1962. In answer to a direct question JACKSON-THOMAS explained that he expects to work on translation work. When questioned on his knowledge of the Chinese language JACKSON-THOMAS responded by saying that his work would lie in re-writing translations into "every day" English.
3. Asked how his wife viewed the trip JACKSON-THOMAS said his wife was not at all keen at first. However provided the climate is reasonable he expects his wife to settle down fairly well. JACKSON-THOMAS added that his wife is upset that she will be unable to complete her University degree and also will be separated from her two girls (daughters).
4. Source enquired when subject expected to return to N.Z. and JACKSON-THOMAS said that he hoped "not for some time". Subject added that he expected to leave China when he was of no further use at the job he will be doing.
5. Just prior to Source's departure Frank Stanely BALDWIN (PF) called at Progressive Books and was handed some mail by JACKSON-THOMAS.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: C.3.

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

Extract from "Wanganui Herald"

"Newspaper."

Published at Wanganui, on [date] 12/5/66

SUBJECT: N.Z. Trade Union delegation to CHINA

2/12/27.

Two N.Z. Trade Union Leaders Praise China

18 MAY 1966

WANGANUI HERALD

SHANGHAI, Tuesday.—Two New Zealand trade union leaders said here that they admired the tremendous achievements China had made both in industry and agriculture under the leadership of the Communist Party, the New China News Agency reported.

The New Zealanders, Len Smith (organiser of the Northern Drivers' Union), and Ian Smith (executive member of the Wellington Waterside Workers' Union) are visiting Shanghai after attending May Day celebrations in Peking.

In an interview with the New China News Agency, Len Smith remarked that all

the achievements made by the Chinese people were due to the teaching of chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"The workers told us that whenever they came up with difficulties they went back to study chairman Mao Tse-tung's works and through them they found the solution to their problems."

Ian Smith noted that, under the guidance of chairman Mao Tse-tung, the peasants in the people's communes were reaping the reward of their labours and at the same time, contributing to the well-being of the country as a whole.

Despite natural calamities, the people's communes were progressing from strength to strength, the agency reported him as saying.

Referring to the spirit of the Chinese people in their socialist construction, Len Smith said: "The modern revisionists tried to force China into following their revisionist line by withdrawing their technical help. But this has made the Chinese people more united and determined to build a socialist country on the basis of self-reliance."

Ian Smith said that in 1960 the modern revisionists treacherously tore up their agreement and withdrew all technical aid from the Anshan iron and steel plant in north-east China, as they had done from other factories.

The workers in the plant, however, had been determined to carry on with their work, and as a result, they had brought out better products at lower cost.

Len Smith paid high tribute to the Chinese people's sincere and militant friendship with working people the world over.

He said emphatically, "Be-

cause of the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, which had a correct Marxist-Leninist line, the Chinese people's political consciousness has developed to a very high image.

"They have won the friendship of working people throughout the world and stand firmly against any country that stands for domination."

Speaking of China's recent successful nuclear explosion, Ian Smith expressed his full support for the righteous stand of the Chinese Government.

"China's possession of the nuclear bomb is the best insurance against a nuclear war," he said.

"The imperialists who have the nuclear armament will now think long and hard before they dare to run the risk of using it," he said.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. 1
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A.

Our File: AX/11/59 of

To H.Q.

Date 18 May 1966.

Your File: of

SUBJECT:

TRAVELLERS TO CHINA : general

V.G. WILCOX^{pk} was reported to be irritated by the number of people who were approaching the C.P. about travelling to China. He considered that these people, among them Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS (PF), were opportunists. Whereas it would cost the average person £800 to go through China, those people who had Party approval only had to pay the fares to Hong Kong and the rest was fixed for them.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

FROM ON
COPY FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
A/District Officer.

File
Copy: A. Jackson Thomas [REDACTED] 20/5

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. *2-51*
of *2* copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK/5/10 of

To: H.Q. (CS)

Date: 6th May 1966

Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT:

C.P.N.Z. RELATIONS WITH C.P. OF CHINA

Party Veterans' Delegation.



V.G. WILCOX ^{W.} proposed to invite W.R. DEVEREUX ^{W.} and L.J. WOODS (both P.F.) to be members of the 4 man delegation. He was also considering suggesting that J.G. LOCKE (i.r.) should accompany the delegation in order to look after the veterans.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

COPY OF [REDACTED]
COPY FROM [REDACTED]

D.O.A.

File
Copies: W.R. Devereux
L.J. Woods
J.G. Locke
D.O.C.

B/O on 12/6/66 ✓

EXTRACTS/COPIES
TAKEN [REDACTED]

11/5

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/2/63-25018V

21/2/27

DOA

32/2/56

8.4.66

HQ (GS)

5.5.66

21/2/12

CPNE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE - General

1. During the 1966 CPNE Conference the Party took elaborate measures to ensure the personal safety of their overseas visitors and privacy for their meetings. These plans also included measures to deal with any hostile acts which might occur whilst Conference was in session. Bodyguards were provided for both the Belgian and Chinese delegates - this to the extent of the guards sleeping in adjoining hotel rooms. Security precautions for the Chinese were particularly stringent with a bodyguard in attendance at all times - this to the extent of accompanying the delegates on personal shopping expeditions.

2. It is estimated that at least 2 dozen men were employed to guard the Druid's Hall and its precincts. These men were posted at all entrances, in nearby streets, in cars, at all windows as well as keeping a constant foot patrol of the area. It was suggested that the men stationed in the building should be armed with short pieces of stout timber. Persons taking part in the Party's security plans known to this source and [redacted] included:

W.J. SAVERS	- guard duties		
H.M. STRICKLAND	- driver		
J. CASEY	- personal bodyguard to the Chinese delegates		
M.J. INVINE	- personal bodyguard to the Belgian delegates and also assisted A.G. RAIF in the searches for listening devices		
James WILSON	- guard duties - was only available until (seamen, born 1933) Sunday 10.4.66 as he had signed on a ship which was to sail on Monday 11.4.66		
R.H. BROOKS	- driver		
W.E. SMITH	- guard	B.S. JONES	- driver
A.H. GRUNDY	- guard	A. McLEAN	- "
R.J. DOWIE	- driver	J.H.R. GABOLINSKY	- guard
A.E. BOOTH	- guard	W.J. YALDEN	- guard
F.J. ROBERTS	- driver	D.D. DRAKE	- "
A.F. SMITH	- driver	J. EASTWICK	- "

3. Chinese Delegation: The Chinese delegation arrived in NZ on 6.4.66 and were accompanied on their arrival at the Royal International Hotel by V.G. WILCOX, H.A. OSTLER, R. NUNES, H.J. McLEOD, and Jack FOULDS. It was explained to the Chinese that it was thought necessary to have someone sleeping in the hotel for their protection and that with their early arrival their guard would share a room with a member of the delegation for the first night only. On their arrival, the Chinese commented that the 23rd Conference in Moscow had been a Conference of Heads but that the Conference in NZ was a Conference of Marxist/Leninists. The Chinese reported that a letter to this effect had been sent to the CPSU. The Chinese expressed some surprise at being granted visas to visit NZ. They explained that they had wanted KANG Sheng to come to NZ but had realised that he might have difficulty in getting through Hong Kong and also in obtaining a visa. It had, therefore, after some discussion, been decided to send the same delegates as had attended the 1963 CPNE Conference.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

* Source later amplified this section of his report. The Chinese had further commented that they had been worried about the activities of the KMT Secret Agents in Hong Kong who would have been watching for KANG Sheng.

Philip John ALLEY

2. Philip John ALLEY, who is a Christchurch member of the CPNE, is visiting China shortly for a period of about a month. The main object of his visit is to see his brother Rowi ALLEY, who has been ill, but while there he has been invited to lecture Chinese engineers.

3. Travel details are as follows: -

24.4.66: Christchurch to Sydney by Flight TS.673;
25.4.66: Sydney to Hong Kong by Flight QF.751;
28.5.66: Hong Kong to Sydney by Flight TS.202;
29.5.66: Sydney to Christchurch by Flight TS.852.

4. Personal particulars are as follows: -

Born: 22.5.1904, Amberley, New Zealand;
Height: 5'8";
Build: heavy;
Hair: white;
Occupation: Lecturer in Civil Engineering,
Canterbury University;
Passport No: R.001930 issued Christchurch 11.2.65;
Photograph: copies attached.

20th April, 1966.

(CS)
for Director.

Encl.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 4.5.66
 For File No. 21/2/27
 Original on 21/2/12
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 19.5.66

SUBJECT: CPNZ TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE 1966 - Arrangements for Overseas Delegates.

1. Source has reported further on CPNZ arrangements for the overseas Conference delegates made to cover the period from when the Conference finished to when they departed from New Zealand.

4. Chinese Delegation: Further to his earlier comments, WILCOX has now told source that the Chinese spent the night of 19.4.66 at his house and that J. CASEY (PT), who had accompanied the Chinese on their visits to Rotorua and Christchurch, had also slept on the premises. WILCOX was amused by the apparent fears by the Chinese for their own safety, both on their tour and at WILCOX's house.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED] (DGA)

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

~~SECRET~~

OS.3

PF.

OS.1

3.5.66

J.E. NAPIER - Proposed Visit to China

Source reported that John A. MANSON had informed J.E. NAPIER (PF) that the (Chinese) knew his flight number and would meet him at the Airport. If there was no-one at the Airport, NAPIER was to telephone the China Travel Agency.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(CS)

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D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

18.4.1966

P.F.

8.4.66

Darcy H. FARLAND - Talks with Chinese Delegates to CPNZ Conference.

1. When he was in Auckland to attend the CPNZ Conference D.H. FARLAND took the opportunity to explain to the Chinese delegates the principles of a machine which he had built to test muscles in the treatment of leprosy. FARLAND explained that his unit was to be sent to technicians in Shanghai for trials, etc., but he eventually wishes the machine to be sent to a Dr MAHIADA (?) with whom he had discussed it when recently in China. FARLAND stated that his reason for building this unit was to assist medicine in China and to repay the Chinese for their hospitality during his visit.
2. When FARLAND mentioned that a friend, who he described as being an expert on muscle test machines and close to the Party, had expressed a desire to take his wife to China at his own expense the Chinese immediately offered to pay expenses for such a visit.
3. FARLAND was also successful in his overtures to have Harold KAY (FF) and U. KARAKA (FF), Secretary and Organiser of the Auckland General Labourers' Union, invited to China. He explained that both men had already visited China and that KAY had expressed a wish to visit the country again and would like KARAKA to accompany him. KAY preferred that such a visit should take place about July 1966. It was pointed out to the Chinese that it would be necessary for such an invitation to be sent through the Auckland General Labourers' Union.
4. When FARLAND queried whether the Chinese Party had received a letter from the CPNZ in regard to the two F.O.L. officials visiting China, the Chinese delegates were of the opinion that their Trade Union had agreed to this visit and that a cable had been sent to New Zealand confirming the visit. John A. MANSON (FF), who was present during this discussion, said that he had read the letter which NAPIER had sent (to the Chinese) on his own and HADLEY's behalf. This letter contained NAPIER's address and Hotel address in Switzerland, his flight number for arrival in Hong Kong on 17th July where he and his wife had reservations at the Golden Gate Hotel. MANSON understood that the party would be away for 4 months during which time they would visit the U.S.A., Japan, Russia, and spend 7 days in China. MANSON emphasised that NAPIER was the General Secretary of the Waterside Workers' Union and that such a visit would make it very difficult for any change in policy to stop militant trade unionists visiting China. MANSON appeared pleased that it had been the result of his recommendation that NAPIER and HADLEY were to visit China. MANSON believed that the CPNZ did have some influence in this Union as they were successful in having articles published in the Watersiders Journal.

B.2.

SCURON

(DOA)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

CS.3.

P.P.

CS.1.

18.4.1966

Rona BAILEY - Entertains Chinese Delegates to 1966 CPNZ Conference.

1. On Wednesday 13 April 1966 Mrs Rona BAILEY entertained the three Chinese delegates to the 1966 CPNZ Conference. She met them when they arrived at the Wellington Airport and took them to her home on Mt Victoria for afternoon tea. Among those present during the afternoon were the following: -

James CASEY - who travelled down from Auckland with the Chinese and also on to Christchurch when they left later the same day

John A. MANSON
Marion B. MANSON
Kenneth S.C. STANTON - all (PF).

2. Conversation during this visit was of a general nature and included brief references to the following: -

(a) Douglas W. and Ruth M. LAKE (PFs) - highly praised for their work in China;

(b) Edwin G.C. THOMPSON (PF) - MANSON spoke highly of THOMPSON and said that the Party had been trying for a number of years to get him to visit China but he had always refused. MANSON described Ian G. (Bob) SMITH (PF), a delegate to the Chinese May Day celebrations, as a good militant worker.

(c) Bernard W. HORNBECK (PF) - during their visit to Rotorua the Chinese visitors had been shown areas of State forests by HORNBECK. MANSON praised HORNBECK for his Party work and told the Chinese that he had been elected Secretary of the Carpenters' Union even after he had told the workers that he was a Communist and that politics came before unionism.

3. Source reports that during the visit facetious references were made to the fact that the Chinese had observed a "companion" travelling with them on the flight from Auckland. TANO made the comment that it was the same person who had followed them out to the plane in Auckland and that the person concerned was no doubt protecting their (Chinese) interests.

COMMENT: It would seem that the "companion" was presumed (incorrectly) to be a member of the NZ Security Service.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(CS)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A. Our File: [REDACTED] of 15.4.66
To: HQ (CS) Date: 27.5.1966 Your File: 21/2/27 of _____

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONSHIP WITH CP OF CHINA - Meeting between Chinese Delegation and CPNZ Secretariat.

P/P
~~21/2/27~~
-1. On 19 April 1966, Mr and Mrs V.G. WILCOX held a dinner party in honour of the three Chinese delegates to the CPNZ Conference. Those present and known to source were: -

Victor G. WILCOX
Ann WILCOX
Ray MILES
Hugh J. McLEOD
Elsa M. McLEOD
Harold A. OSTLER, plus the guests of honour.

It is understood that this function was held to enable members of the Secretariat to hold discussions with the Chinese. McLEOD's and OSTLER's attendance was no doubt due to the fact that they have, of late, frequently served on the Secretariat.

P/P
-2. During the evening it was mentioned that TANG Ming-chao's daughter had had her twelfth birthday last June. WILCOX mentioned that as another source of income he bred puppies for sale at £3.3.0 each - at one time they had had 7 puppies for sale. Mrs McLEOD gave the Chinese a parcel to deliver to her daughter, Jan, and said that they were delighted with the reports on her progress but, at the same time, they felt that the Chinese should make Jan work harder. There was a reference to Jan having dyed her hair black so that she would not be quite so obvious among her fellow ballet pupils. Mrs McLEOD mentioned that in a recent letter home Jan had said that she was studying Mao's teachings.

~~21/2/27~~
-3. WILCOX was most insistent that the Chinese should note that he wished them to publish speeches of the NZ delegates to the Conference first and that the speeches of the fraternal delegates should then follow. WILCOX stressed that such procedure was most important internationally. The Chinese agreed to this request.

4. During the dinner WILCOX proposed a toast from members of the Secretariat thanking the Chinese for attending the Conference and wishing them a pleasant trip home. He also thanked them for the great standard set by the CP of China and for the good work of MAO Tse-tung. LIU replied to the toast with TAI acting as interpreter. LIU spoke of the great progress that had been made in the CPNZ since their last visit in 1963. He referred to the 23rd Congress in Moscow and belittled Moscow's influence in world Communism. In referring to the CPNZ Conference he said he was pleased that it had been a high level Marxist-Leninist one and referred to it as being of great importance and significance. LIU then proposed a toast to "the victory of the Conference and more victory to the NZ Party".

21/2/66
-5. WILCOX Spoke of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand and said that the CPNZ had not lost anything with the formation of this Party but had more or less gained from it. He appeared delighted that the NZ Press regarded the CPNZ and not the Socialist Unity Party as the Communist Party of New Zealand.

6. At the end of the dinner LIU, with TANG acting as his interpreter, spoke at some length on methods of work in the Party and in the Party paper. LIU stressed on several occasions that it was vital to work close to the masses at all times. Source regarded LIU's speech as being in the nature of a strong pep talk to the NZ comrades. WILCOX spoke of the CPNZ having problems

CLASSIFICATION:

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2.

and admitted that the Party must make changes. He said that there was a section of the rank and file, even among the Party leadership, who regarded themselves as "pure" on the ideological question.

21/2/4 - 7. Party work in Trade Unions was also discussed and it was generally agreed that there was a need for progressive leadership in the unions. It was also agreed that the CPNZ held too many meetings and too little time with the masses. In New Zealand there were meetings to arrange meetings and too much time spent on administration leaving little time for work. TANG agreed that the Chinese also held too many meetings and said that under the K.M.T. there had been too many taxes and now, under the CCP, there were too many meetings.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

[REDACTED] ✓ File 21/2/27

✓ Copies V. & Wilcox

Tang Ming-chao

hiv Ning-yi

~~As Wilcox~~ 21/2/12

21/2/5

✓ Extract as above - [REDACTED]

4/6

EXTRA
TAKEN [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FOR FILE

Source has been told that ANDERSON of Auckland informed FENG Pu-pao, the Secretary-General of the National Committee of Road Transport Workers' Union, Peking, that LEN SMITH was leaving on 16th April for Hong Kong where he was due on that date - his Passport No. being R031196.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]



CS.

WELLINGTON - 20th April 1966.

CS1 referred [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - JHL 21/2/27 [REDACTED]
Copy: 31/1/9
xRef:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

14.4.1966

21/2/4

28.3/1.4.66

CPRE POLICY ON INDUSTRY & TRADE UNIONS - General.

1. FOL Conference. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 31 March 1966 the CP Trade Union report called for a directive to be given to comrades attending the FOL Conference to take the initiative on the questions of: -

- (a) Complete ban and total disarmament;
- (b) Economic demands and the class struggle around them;
- (c) Sick pay;
- (d) 3 weeks' holiday.

It was agreed that if the approach of the Party was correct from the start, Gordon H. ANDERSEN and Coy might be thrown off balance.

2. I.L.O. Conference. On 1 April 1966 the following cable was sent to the Central Committee of the CPC, Box 502, Peking: -

"Sent letter March 21 re visit ILO delegates J.E. NAPIER and L.A. HADLEY of FOL. Stop. Awaiting reply. WILCOX".

A reply to this cable was received on 5 April 1966 stating that the Chinese CP would be pleased to have Messrs NAPIER and HADLEY as their guests.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DGA)

21/2/27

D.O.A.

Hq (CS)

14.4.1966

P.P.

29.3.66

Darcy Harold FARLAND - To send Test Machine to China.

When John A. MASON was in Auckland recently he approached V.G. WILCOX in regard to the prospect of having a machine made by D.H. FARLAND sent to China for tests. MASON explained that the unit had been built to test muscles for leprosy and that it was thought to be superior to those on the market costing about \$1,000 to \$1,500. WILCOX promised to speak to C.R. HOWELL (PF) who was going to China in about 4-5 weeks. MASON guaranteed to have the machine sent to Auckland with a letter explaining its purpose and that it was of no value.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DQA)

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From: D.O.A. Our File: [redacted] of 29.3.66
To: HQ (CS) Date: 14.4.1966 Your File: 21/2/27 of
SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONSHIP WITH CHINA - V.G. WILCOX's Report on the CPNZ Delegation to China.

1. At a Political Committee meeting held on 29 March 1966, V.G. WILCOX stated that he and H.A. OSTLER had had extremely valuable discussions with the Chinese leadership on the problems facing the two Parties and the world Communist movement generally. The Chinese who took part in these discussions were said to be TENG Hsiao-ping, PENG Chen, KANG Chen, LIU Ning-i, and CHAU I-min. The delegation also had a brief discussion after the main talks with LIU Hsiao Chi, the reason for the brevity being that the last named had been heavily involved at the time with the delegation from the Communist Party of Japan.

2. WILCOX's comments concerning the principal topics discussed were as follows: -

CPSU Leadership. Emphasis had been laid on the cunning approach of the CPSU leadership in their appeal for unity and the fact that they were using the issue of unity to try to split the Marxist-Leninist forces. It was admitted that the CPSU had had some success. SHEPELOV had visited Hanoi and had managed to get the Vietnam Party to agree to attend the 23rd Congress and, although there was no factual information on this, it was thought that the same thing had happened in regard to Korea; even the Japanese Party was taking up one aspect of this cry for unity. However, China was well aware of the dangers inherent in the Soviet appeal, and, in spite of these diverting factors, the three Parties mentioned were still basically following the Marxist-Leninist line.

Vietnam. Vietnam was considered by the Chinese leadership to be the focal point for the development of revolutionary struggle on a world scale. The New Zealand delegation had been given some highly confidential information on the subject of Chinese aid to Vietnam - so secret that it could not be divulged to the Political Committee except to say that 95% of the armed aid given to North Vietnam and to the Vietcong came from Chinese sources.

The position in regard to the leadership of the Soviet Union was deteriorating rapidly, not only because of the Soviet's role of finding peace in Vietnam - and thus helping the Americans - but also, and this was more serious, because the Soviet Government had ordered complete mobilisation in Mongolia on the Chinese border. The Chinese had said that they might finish up fighting the Soviet Union as well as the United States.

In regard to the stories of Soviet aid to Vietnam being blocked by China, the truth of the matter was that the Soviet demands in connection with the transport of their aid had been completely unacceptable. Every time the issue of transport by air was raised, the Soviet Union wanted their own air bases staffed by their own technicians throughout China, and the Chinese had naturally refused to allow the establishment of foreign bases in their country. Any Soviet equipment that had been sent was for the most part old and rusty, and the much publicised ground-to-air missiles were useless against low flying planes.

CLASSIFICATION:

COPIES

TAKEN

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2.

Isolation of China. The alleged isolation of China in Africa etc., had been discussed and the point was made that this isolation confirmed the need for the development of new Marxist-Leninist Parties throughout the world, and that established parties should do all in their power to help this development. The Chinese had given an example of India which was ripe for revolution but where there was no development of revolution because there was no Party of the new type to lead it.

23rd Congress of the CPSU. At the time of the visit by the CPNZ delegation, the Communist Party of China had not decided whether it would accept or refuse the invitation to the Congress and this had caused the NZ delegation considerable concern. However, the outcome of this had been entirely satisfactory and WILCOX gave the Political Committee a breakdown of what had taken place after the CPNZ had received its invitation to the Congress.

Communist Party of Japan. The Japanese Party, which had fought so well on the Marxist-Leninist line, appeared to have been somewhat suborned by the CPSU's call for unity in the making of a common statement on the Vietnam struggle. The Japanese Party had agreed to this on the grounds that, if the CPSU was not genuine, it might be possible to expose it - a dangerous theory in the eyes of the CP of China and the CPNZ.

The Japanese delegation - 20 strong - had gone to Hanoi on its way to Peking and had, probably unwittingly, strengthened the pro-Soviet element in Hanoi. However, because the Chinese influence was strong in Hanoi, due to the amount of aid that was being sent there, no joint statement was issued indicating that particular form of unity. The Japanese then came on to Peking, and, according to what the Chinese said, had used many strange arguments to justify their stand.

From Peking they went to Korea where they again became the unconscious agents of modern revisionism, though it was pleasing to note that the Japanese/Korean joint statement did not contain anything about unity. The line that the Japanese Party was taking was one of the most disturbing aspects of the situation in the Marxist-Leninist camp.

Legal and Illegal Fronts. The New Zealand delegation had raised various questions with the Chinese, amongst them that of legal and illegal fronts. During the talks on this topic the Indonesian situation was discussed and it was agreed that this warranted serious study.

The danger of mass membership of Communist Parties was discussed and it was agreed that it was impossible to develop millions into Marxist-Leninists. A mass Party was also inclined to lead to confusion when it came to an illegal organisation, as had happened in Indonesia.

Indonesia. WILCOX stated that he met some Indonesians in Peking, one of them being the Assistant Secretary of the PKI, and he had been told that the Party structure in Indonesia had been maintained and the overall leadership preserved.

There was no proper information about the fate of AIDIT but it was thought that he had been shot; information from Indonesia was coming through the lower ranks of military sources and was not always accurate. WILCOX had told the Assistant General Secretary that he would do all he could to get information out of the capitalist press and he was therefore expecting to receive various communications from Peking.

5./ ...

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3.

Revisionism. In regard to dealing with modern revisionism the NZ delegation had suggested that the Chinese should occasionally take the initiative rather than simply answering revisionist statements. This suggestion had been kindly received and the Chinese had promised to try and act on it.

Proposed Chinese Congress. The NZ delegation had mentioned that the fact that China had not held a Congress was being used as ammunition by the revisionist opposition. The Chinese answer to this was unsatisfactory; they gave a history of the development of the Chinese Party, apparently aimed to show that it was not their practice to hold Congresses, but in the end the New Zealanders had extracted a promise from PONG that an effort would be made to hold a Congress within the next 2 years.

81 Parties' Statement. The NZ delegation asked for some guidance about the 81 Parties' Statement as they were finding it increasingly difficult to base their statements by reference to it. They realised that because of the difficulties existing in the ranks of the Marxist-Leninists, a Marxist-Leninist world meeting was not possible at the present time, but they suggested that more co-ordination apart from bilateral meetings was desirable. The Chinese apparently held out hope for little more than bilateral meetings in the near future, though it was thought that when the Chinese held their Conference later in the year, some informal discussion might be arranged with Marxist-Leninist representatives from Latin America and Europe.

The CPNZ delegation had asked the Chinese whether it was possible for them to produce a book on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. The Chinese had agreed that this was necessary but mentioned the problem that in any publication on the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, it might be necessary to criticise some aspects of ENOELS's work, and that such criticism was tactically unwise at the present time.

3. Members of the Political Committee spoke briefly on this report and McARA moved a motion, seconded by McLEOD, that the delegation should be commended for their valuable work. McARA asked that as much as possible of the report should be made available to the rank and file of the Party, particularly the part about the influence that the CPNZ had obviously exerted on the Chinese over the 23rd Congress invitation; and on the Japanese who had also refused to attend the Congress after the refusal of the CPNZ. McARA added that there was some rank and file criticism of the frequent visits overseas of CPNZ leaders, and he considered that publication of parts of the report would help to counteract this criticism. It was agreed that the special Auckland District Conference and the Wellington District Executive should be given a verbal report by their respective District Secretaries, and that representatives of Christchurch and Dunedin should be told in private discussion.

4. In his reply WILCOX stressed the fact that there were problems in the revisionist camp as well as in the Marxist-Leninist camp. He gave the example of the CPA which had recently sacked 5 well-known people, and he also mentioned that the sales of the "Tribune" had dropped 50% in the last year. He was certain that the CPNZ had exerted some influence over the Japanese, and perhaps the Chinese, in regard to the 23rd Congress invitation, but he warned that this should not be made public in so many words as the CPNZ could run the risk of being accused of patting itself on the back. However, he hoped that if the Chinese delegation got through to the Conference, some mention might be made by them of the CPNZ influence.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27
31/1/3

APPENDIX B.

Serial No. A/

NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL FROM OVERSEAS

(To be completed by District in which person arrives)



1. Full name **TAI Chen-pu**
Associations **C.C.P.**
2. Passport No.
3. Time and date of arrival **2.35 p.m. 6 April 1966.**
4. Name of vessel or flight No. **QF.852 Sydney - Auckland.**
5. Itinerary (if known) **C.C.P. Delegation to C.P.N.Z. 1966 Conference.**
.....
.....
6. Serial No. of Notification of Departure
(N.Z.residents only)
- 6A Letter reference, if any
16 April 1966.
- 7 Estimated date of departure
(non-residents only)
8. Remarks:
(Any particulars obtained—
e.g. of visa noted on pass-
ports— through liaison with
Immigration Control, Customs
etc.
Particulars of persons ac-
companying or welcoming sub-
ject.)

File



18/4/66

COPY ON
COPY FROM *[Signature]*

District Officer
AUCKLAND

13 April 1966.

Date:

✓

~~SECRET~~

2/2/27
31/1/3

APPENDIX B.

Serial No. A/

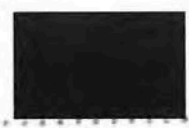
NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL FROM OVERSEAS

(To be completed by District in which person arrives)



1. Full name **TANG Ming-shao**
Associations **C.C.P.**
2. Passport No.
3. Time and date of arrival **2.35 p.m. 6 April 1966.**
4. Name of vessel or flight No. **QF.852 Sydney - Auckland.**
5. Itinerary (if known) **C.C.P. Delegation to C.P.N.Z. 1966 Conference.**
.....
.....
6. Serial No. of Notification of Departure
(N.Z.residents only)
- 6A Letter reference, if any
- 7 Estimated date of departure **16 April 1966.**
(non-residents only)
8. Remarks:
(Any particulars obtained—
e.g. of visa noted on pass-
ports— through liaison with
Immigration Control, Customs
etc.
Particulars of persons ac-
companying or welcoming sub-
ject.)

File



~~COPIED ON~~
~~COPIED FROM~~ *pk*

District Officer
AUCKLAND

Date: **13 April 1966.** *J*

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27
371/2

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX B.

Serial No. A/

NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL FROM OVERSEAS
(To be completed by District in which person arrives)



1. Full name **LIU Ming-yi**
Associations **C.C.P.**
2. Passport No.
3. Time and date of arrival **2.35 p.m. 6 April 1966.**
4. Name of vessel or flight No. **QF.852 Sydney - Auckland.**
5. Itinerary (if known) **C.C.P. Delegation to C.P.N.Z. 1966 Conference.**
.....
.....
6. Serial No. of Notification of Departure
(N.Z.residents only)
- 6A Letter reference, if any
- 7 Estimated date of departure **16 April 1966.**
(non-residents only)
8. Remarks:
(Any particulars obtained—
e.g. of visa noted on pass-
ports— through liaison with
Immigration Control, Customs
etc.
Particulars of persons ac-
companying or welcoming sub-
ject.)

File



COPY ON
FROM *fr.*

District Officer
AUCKLAND

Date: **13 April 1966.** *J*

~~SECRET~~

DOA

28/29.3.66

HQ (CS)

12.4.66

P.F.

G.H. HOWELL - General

1. [REDACTED] to G.H. HOWELL [REDACTED] said that he was leaving for a visit to China on 30.4.66 and that he had told V.G. WILCOX he would be pleased to attend to any small matters for him whilst he was in China. WILCOX had said that he was grateful for this offer as the usual channels of communications were restricted in content because of the security risk. HOWELL was to have a meeting with WILCOX to discuss the CPMS's general financial policy on his return. WILCOX had mentioned a Secretariat decision that the Party should sell some of its assets in order to provide itself with cash which could be hidden away. P.W.G. McARA was opposed to this idea as he relied on the theory that the capitalist class would never touch property but WILCOX had said that such opposition could be ignored as McARA did not have the management of the Party's affairs.

2. Machine Tools: HOWELL had been told (by the Chinese) that they (Vadco Traders Ltd) could have the sole agency for certain tools. HOWELL said that after seeking advice he had written stating which tools were the most popular but the problem was that the Import Licensing Control had become inquisitive about the matter. He felt, therefore, that he would have to work through a suitable person - as he had done with the textiles. HOWELL said that several people were showing interest and he felt that such a venture would be worthwhile.

3. Textiles: HOWELL stated that this project was thriving and that the selling target of £800,000 for the year should be achieved. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was at present in China with some 40 buyers. HOWELL said that he was delighted with the comment made by the Head Buyer for Woolworths (HS) Ltd. (HENDERSON), that it would not be worth their while going to Japan in the future as they could do all their buying from China.

3.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

21/2/21

D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

11.4.1966

21/2/12

CPNZ CONFERENCE 1966 - Fraternal Meeting between Australian and Chinese Delegates on 11 April 1966.

1. It is reported that during the evening of Saturday 9th April, 1966, a meeting was arranged between the Chinese and Australians at the home of Auckland CP member, Robert H. BROGAS (PF), 22 Kitchener Road, Auckland.

2. The meeting lasted from 8 to 11 p.m. and it is understood that no member of the CPNZ was present.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27



D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

7 April 1966

Lenard Thomas SMITH

1. Subject was issued with N.Z. passport No. R031196 at Auckland on 19 March 1966, with application supported by Mrs Evelyn Jeanette MAY (ir), typiste, Drivers Union, and of 48 Lagoon Drive, Auckland. SMITH is described as: Trade Union official, born Auckland 30 August 1930, height 5ft 10ins. blue eyes, brown hair going bald. Copy of his photograph will be forwarded when processing is completed.

2. No trace can be found in Auckland of a booking for SMITH to depart from N.Z. He is to visit China as a member of the 1966 May Day delegation.

SOURCES:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

District Officer.

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

DOA

HQ (CS)

6.4.66

26.27.3.66

~~6.4.66~~

21/2/12

CPNZ TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE - General

V.G. WILCOX told source that the Chinese delegates to the CPNZ Conference were the same 3 people who had attended in 1963. He believed that a 3 man delegation was coming from Albania. The Japanese had advised that they would not be attending but had sent a message of greeting.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DGA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

EXTRACT/COPY:

From (source): D.O.A.

Reference:

Date: 5.4.66

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/13

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 22.11.66

SUBJECT: CPNZ CONTROL COMMISSION - Proposed Plans for an Illegal Party.

1. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 24 March 1966 H. NUNES presented a report in which he had tried to outline the Party's general aim and the particular role of R.C. WOLF and the National Control Commission.

4. V.G. WILCOX then commented on the report and reminded the Secretariat that the last Political Committee meeting had recommended a minimum of meetings on the legal front and an extreme minimum of meetings on the illegal front but he stressed that a collective must meet occasionally otherwise there was a danger of bureaucracy developing. WILCOX said he had discussed the whole question with the Chinese and they had stressed the necessity for preserving the central leadership. They had suggested that, if the situation became untenable, 4 or 5 of the NZ leaders should spend about 2 months in China on a rotating system so that at least one of them was always out of the way. WILCOX was critical of the fact that not even one elementary decision of the last Political Committee meeting - that one little apparatus be established - had been carried out. Source understood that WILCOX was alluding to the fact that no secret venue had been organised in which they could hold Secretariat or other meetings. WILCOX stated that the only thing which had been done was that some machinery and paper had been bought and hidden away.

B.2.

SOURCE:

DOA)

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

HQ (OS)

5.4.1966

P.F.

24/25.3.66

Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS - To work in China, etc.

1. A. JACKSON-THOMAS duly kept his appointment with V.O. WILCOX on 25 March 1966 and discussed his forthcoming sojourn in China. It is reported that JACKSON-THOMAS is to receive his invitation and advice on travel arrangements very shortly but failing their receipt by Easter WILCOX has promised to expedite the position. WILCOX also advised JACKSON-THOMAS that if he found that he was unable to leave on the date specified he would cable China and arrange an amendment. It is understood that WILCOX is desirous of keeping the matter confidential but was agreeable that Edna D. SALISBURY and R.C. HOWELL could be included in the very few people who knew of the proposal.
2. WILCOX told JACKSON-THOMAS in confidence that Professor BUCHANAN (PF) had written to China asking if he could pay a visit. WILCOX said that the Chinese had referred the matter to him and he had been pleased to endorse the application, as he thought that BUCHANAN, although not a CP member, was a fine liberal professor and a good type.
3. JACKSON-THOMAS had expressed a desire to travel on a special flight of Royal Air Cambodia that he had seen advertised which included Hanoi en route to Canton. While WILCOX did not know if this could be arranged as the China Travel Agency in Hong Kong issued the tickets he appreciated the value of the deviation as it would enable JACKSON-THOMAS to write a more up-to-date article on Vietnam as a follow-up to R.C. MCLELLAN's pamphlet.
4. It is understood that JACKSON-THOMAS will stay in China for 2 years and that he will be used in a journalistic field. JACKSON-THOMAS admitted that he felt rejuvenated at the prospect of his trip with its new interests and career. Source reports that WILCOX was also delighted that JACKSON-THOMAS was going to China at last. He apologised for the inefficient way in which M.R. WILLIAMS had handled the original application but excused WILLIAMS on the basis that it had not been realised just how sick he had been.
5. During his discussion with WILCOX, JACKSON-THOMAS said that he was intending to apply for re-admission to the CPNZ. He stated that he had never been happy at being out of the Party and that he had been intending to rejoin for the last 3 or 4 years. WILCOX was delighted with this information and told JACKSON-THOMAS that the National Centre had always held him in the highest regard. WILCOX said that it was realised that everyone had disputes, especially if they worked together, but the Party felt that JACKSON-THOMAS should have rejoined several years ago and would now be happy to have him back.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DGA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

21/2/12

DOA

HQ (CS)

4.4.66

21/2/12

21/25.3.66

CPNE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE - General

1. Accommodation - Overseas Delegates: Source understands that a room is to be booked at the Central Hotel in which it is proposed to accommodate the Australian delegates to the CPNE Conference. The arrangements for overseas delegates at the Royal International Hotel are as follows:

- 2 Chinese plus 1 guard
- 2 Albanians plus 1 guard
- 1 or 2 Belgians.

NZ Delegates: Billets are required for the following NZ delegates and National Committee members:

	<u>NO Members</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
Christchurch	2	2
Wellington	2	6
Greymouth	2	1
Huntly		1
Whangarei	1	1

2. Mrs M.E.A. LARSEN (PF) is to billeted with H.A. and A.M. OSTLER. Billets are required for a total of 15 persons. FOWLES has been informed that neither K.S.G. STANTON nor E. BAILEY are to be billeted with H.J. McLEOD. A letter has been received from A.R. FLEMING advising that he was not able to attend the Conference but wishing it every success. Source understood that FLEMING had recently met E.J.S. MILLER and K.G. DOUGLAS as he criticised them for making their protest so public and he stated that if he had a minority opinion he would slide quietly out of the Party and would not go to the Press.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)



SECRET

DOA
HQ (CS)

4.4.66

21/2/26

21/25.3.66

CPNZ RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION -
23rd Congress

1. Source was present when R. NUNES contacted the local press and broadcasting services to issue a CPNZ statement which said that the NZ Party had declined an invitation to attend the CPSU 23rd Congress. Discussing the Congress, surprise was expressed that L.L. SHANKS (PF) was not a member of the CPA delegation to Moscow.

2. On 22.3.66 source reported that the following cable was despatched to the Central Committee of China:

"CPNZ has received invitation to CPSU 23rd Congress. Intend replying that ideological differences unsettled and attendance would mutually embarrass. Will not attend. What is your position? - WILCOX, General Secretary, CPNZ."

3. On 23.3.66 a reply to this cable was received from Peking, reading:

"Cable received. We decided not to attend. Will broadcast required letter to them on 23rd".

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

DOA

21/25.3.66

HQ (CS)

1.4.66

P.F.

V.G. WILCOX - General

1. After talking to V.G. WILCOX recently source has reported the following items of interest.

2. Indonesia: WILCOX said that Indonesia was one country that he would not be visiting as he would probably be liquidated by the new military junta. He said that he really did think that AIDIT had been killed.

3. President of Massey Football Club: WILCOX has been elected President of the Massey Football Club - this position will involve him in meetings every Monday night. It is known that Mrs A. WILCOX frequently attends meetings of her Gardening Circle on Monday nights.

4. African Situation: Speaking of the situation in Africa WILCOX said that NKRUMAH had great illusions that he could return to Ghana and rouse the people. WILCOX had been told that when his country had deposed him during a visit to China, NKRUMAH had asked to go to Moscow and the Chinese had immediately arranged this for him. WILCOX predicted that there would be a war in Africa as NKRUMAH definitely did have influence. WILCOX considered that the Chinese were correct in back NKRUMAH and that the Russians were stupid to recognise the military regime in Ghana so quickly. WILCOX admitted that there was a strange background to the entire situation which was difficult for people to understand. He attributed the situation as being the work of people employed by imperialists and, in particular, to the British Intelligence Service.

5. WILCOX China's Confidant: Speaking of his visit to China, WILCOX told source that no NZ Party leader went to China as a stooge - the Chinese considered such visits as invaluable. WILCOX said that when the Chinese trusted people they really trusted them; to illustrate his point, WILCOX said that the Chinese had told H.A. OSTLER and himself State secrets which could never be repeated. The secrets involved Vietnam and were described by WILCOX as dynamite - dynamite from the point of view of anyone who said China was not helping. WILCOX said that OSTLER had been astounded at the secret information which the Chinese had told them.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

SECRET

21/2/27

21.46.2
R.517
V.G. WILCOX COMMENTS ON ALBANIA'S RELATIONS WITH CHINA

1. The "People's Voice" of 30th March 1966 contains an article by V.G. WILCOX entitled "No Basis for Nonsense on Chinese-Albanian Rift". WILCOX had earlier discussed this with a reliable source whom he told that he knew the correct position in Albania because he had discussed it with TENG Hsiao-peng and LIU Shao-chi during his recent visit to China. WILCOX said that the Chinese were very pleased with present activities in Albania although the Albanians were "now progressing under their own power".

2. V.G. WILCOX has given several indications since his return from China on 16th March 1966 that he considers the Chinese leaders trust him very fully and have, in his own words "told him many State secrets that could never be repeated".



1st April 1966


SECRET

21/2/27

31. 3. 66

21/2/26
R.516CPNZ REFUSES INVITATION TO MOSCOW 23RD CONGRESS

1. You may be interested in the steps leading up to the CPNZ's refusal of the invitation to attend the 23rd Congress of the CPSU in Moscow beginning 29th March 1966.
2. On 22nd March 1966 the CPNZ National Secretariat considered the Moscow invitation. V.G. WILCOX stated that he had learnt, whilst in China earlier in the month, that the Chinese were considering accepting their invitation as they were inclined to think such a move would be tactically wise. He said that he had made it plain to the Chinese that the CPNZ would find it embarrassing if the Chinese accepted the invitation because such an acceptance would be a blow to all Marxist/Leninist Parties, particularly to those new Parties who were outside the "81 Parties". The Chinese had advised WILCOX that any refusal from the CPNZ should be couched in polite terms. WILCOX suggested to the CPNZ Secretariat that they should cable to China asking what they proposed to do and that they should send their answer to the CPSU in the light of the reply from China. The Secretariat was of the opinion that the CPNZ should refuse to attend on the grounds of ideological differences. A cable was then sent to China, reading:

"CPNZ has received invitation to CPSU 23rd Congress. Intend replying that ideological differences unsettled and attendance would mutually embarrass. Will not attend. What is your position".
3. On the morning of 23rd March 1966, the CPNZ received a cable from Peking, reading:

"Cable received. We decided not to attend. Will broadcast required letter to them on 23rd".

As you will be aware the Central Committee of the CCP sent a letter to the Central Committee of the CPSU on 22nd March rejecting the invitation in very strong terms. We became aware of this on seeing the report of the Peking broadcast of their reply to the CPSU,
4. On the afternoon of 23rd March L. SLABOV, Second Secretary of the Soviet Legation in Wellington, arrived at the CPNZ National Office in Auckland and stated that he wished to see V. WILCOX who was not present at the National Office. SLABOV was informed that WILCOX was otherwise engaged for the next two days and no arrangements were made for him to meet WILCOX although SLABOV said that he was prepared to wait for three days to see him. Soon after SLABOV had left the National Office it was decided to cable a refusal of the invitation to the CPSU at once and the following cable was despatched:

"Central Committee, Communist Party of Soviet Union, Moscow: Thank you for your invitation to send fraternal delegate from CPNZ to your 23rd Congress. After Consideration we must regretfully decline in view of outstanding ideological differences not yet

~~SECRET~~

2.

dealt with in a Marxist-Leninist manner which exist between our two Parties and between the leadership of the CPSU and a number of other fraternal Parties standing firm on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and rejecting the insidious ideas of modern revisionism. In view of this consider no useful purpose would be served by our attendance. In fact attendance would be embarrassing to us and possibly to you. May we extend greetings to the membership of the CPSU with the wish that your proceedings will be based on those Marxist principles so brilliantly expounded in theory and conducted in practice by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Fraternally yours, V.G. WILCOX, General Secretary on behalf of Political Committee, CPNZ."

The CPNZ immediately informed the NZBC that they had declined the invitation to Moscow and this was announced on the NZBC News on the morning of 24th March.

5. On the morning of 24th March 1966, a member of the National Secretariat saw SLABOV briefly at his motel and SLABOV informed this member that he had come to see WILCOX because the Central Committee of the CPSU wished to stress that unity was very important at this time.



31st March 1966

~~SECRET~~

DOA

HQ (CS)

30.3.66

16/20.3.66

P.F.

V.G. WILCOX - Report on Visit to China, etc.

1. Source has been present at the WILCOX home on several occasions since V.G. WILCOX returned on 16.3.66 from his visit to China. Various items of interest have been discussed in connection with his visit and events which have occurred in NZ during his absence. WILCOX told source that he was completely exhausted from his trip to China; it had been a particularly bad one with everything going wrong - even E.F. HILL (PF))GPA M/L) had missed his plane connection.
2. Surveillance: WILCOX said that in Hong Kong they had been followed by Security people, 5 men and a girl, all Chinese. He explained that Chinese were undoubtedly used as they would not be so conspicuous in this area. WILCOX said that he had taken various precautions with his luggage in Hong Kong and he was sure that it had not been touched. WILCOX spoke highly of his driver (in China) whom he said was the leader of the Transport Workers Union and also wrote for Hsinhua News. They had found this man to be exceedingly friendly - to the extent of sleeping in their room as added protection. They Sydney Customs men had searched every piece of his luggage but on his arrival in NZ the only formality which had delayed him was the Agricultural Inspector who had checked his shoes.
3. J.F. EWEN: WILCOX said that J.F. EWEN had made such a good impression during the period he had worked in China and that he had been given so many farewells that he had been in a state of collapse when he had finally left the country.
4. H.A. OSTLER: On his arrival in China WILCOX said he had been met by a most critical OSTLER who was complaining about trivial matters such as food, water, etc. WILCOX said that he had been most annoyed with OSTLER's attitude but had been relieved to find that once they had settled in, OSTLER had been quite all right. He mentioned that, while he had been too shy to use the few words that he knew of the Chinese language, OSTLER had frequently made use of his limited Chinese vocabulary.
5. M.H. WILLIAMS: Mrs WILCOX expressed the sentiments that, with the further deterioration in his health and with due regard to the worrying time his wife was going through, it would be a blessing if M.H. WILLIAMS died soon. WILCOX said that the Chinese were most upset about WILLIAMS' illness as they thought a lot of the CPNZ which, though small, had stood out for the Chinese line.
6. T.V. Appearance: Mrs WILCOX was disappointed that she was not able to watch her husband's interview on T.V. WILCOX wondered if they would manage to censor the end of his explanation as to who had financed his trip to China. In this he had stated that he had been invited by the Communist Party of China, and they had paid his fare, just the same as the Soviet Union did and the same as the United States did with Trade Union leaders who visited America. WILCOX said that if the last portion of his statement was cut the point that it was common practice would be lost.
7. Hong Kong Interview: In Hong Kong, en route to China, WILCOX said he had been interviewed by three reporters and that in reply to a question on the split in the NZ Party he had stated that it was not serious; there were so few, and it was to be expected. He had stated that the position of the CPNZ leadership would be undoubtedly confirmed at the next Conference.

SECRET

SECRET

2.

In answer to a question asking if the CPNZ were on the side of China he had replied in the negative and explained that the CPNZ were not on the side of China - they were on the side of Marxism-Leninism. WILCOX said that the reporters had wanted a further interview on his return from China but he had evaded them.

8. Indonesia: WILCOX spoke of lunching, in Peking, with an Indonesian comrade who had apparently been returning from bilateral talks in Moscow at the time of the Indonesian uprising. Questioned about this person, WILCOX explained that he had been the Assistant General Secretary of the PKI and that it was 4-5 months since he had been in Indonesia. WILCOX spoke of the man now being the leader of the PKI outside Indonesia and said that there were nine Central Committee members who were outside Indonesia and had not been caught at the time of the uprising. It was source's impression that the Central Committee members were now residing in Peking. WILCOX said that the Indonesians in Peking did not know anything of ALDIT as they had no contacts with their old country but they did believe that it was true that NJOTO had been shot.

HQ's Comment: The attached cutting from DOA may assist in identifying WILCOX's luncheon companion, i.e., it was possibly Ibrahim ISA (nir).

9. Vietnam: Speaking of the war in Vietnam WILCOX said that the situation was not getting very, very involved with the escalation of American troops. WILCOX said that, though it had previously been denied, it had now been disclosed that the Americans had been using a bomber base in Thailand for over 15 months and from this base had been bombing Laos. He added that the American bases in South Vietnam and the Philippines had been used for the same period to bomb Cambodia. WILCOX said that on the other hand there were 140,000 Chinese troops in North Vietnam; 45% of the enemy planes had been shot down by the Chinese while 95% of the arms used in South Vietnam were also Chinese. WILCOX referred to Soviet aid in rather sarcastic terms and cited the ground-to-air missile which he said was not suitable to use in the area in which it was located. The missile was geared to shoot down planes at 40,000 feet and as the planes came in at a much lower level it had only shot down about 3 planes to date.

10. WILCOX considered that the war had now become a war of nerves as the Chinese had 800,000 troops waiting at the border for the right moment. The Americans knew that they would have to put 7 or 8 million men into action to defeat these troops and they just did not have the trained forces to use. WILCOX asserted that the Chinese would defeat the Americans in spite of all the bombs they could drop. WILCOX regretted that the inside story was something that could not be published as these disclosures would have made a lot of difference to those people who were apt to think that the Russians were donating more aid to North Vietnam than they were, in fact, giving.

11. Speaking of the Auckland Vietnam Committee, meeting being held in Myers Park on 27.5.66, WILCOX said that they would have to get all possible support as the opposition would be present. He felt that the Party had too many problems of its own at present to cope with those of the Vietnam Committee as well. He mentioned that they had lost some "P.V." sales the previous year because they had had the Vietnam campaign on their hands and had not had the time for canvassing.

12. Visitors to WILCOX home: On 20.3.66 source reports that Mr and Mrs WILCOX entertained visitors to lunch. Source was introduced to a woman, Beryl, and a child, Gaye, but is unable to recall the man's name, who was described as being white-haired. WILCOX described Beryl as being an Australian and he gave her a gift which he had brought back from overseas.

13. "Auckland Star" article on Albania: WILCOX was most critical of an article on Albania which had appeared in the "Auckland Star" published on 19.3.66. He said that he was considering replying to this article pointing out that the Albanian objective had always been to be self-sufficient and that this objective had always been publicly encouraged by the Chinese.

B.2. Source, Jan. 29 (AP).

SOURCE: [redacted] wrote said today that an Indonesian Communist leader has been granted asylum in Communist China. [redacted] (DOA)

The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said Ibrahim ISA and his family were helped by the Chinese Embassy in Cairo to get to Peking. ISA has gone to Cairo after attending the tricontinental conference of revolutionists earlier this month in Havana.

The broadcast quoted an Indonesian Embassy official in Cairo as saying "it is now clear proof that Peking has interfered in the domestic affairs of Indonesia".

Copy of an article in the "WASHINGTON POST" of 26 January 1966, forwarded by DOA [REDACTED] dated 16/20 March 1966:

PEKING GIVES INDONESIAN REB ASYLUM

Singapore, Jan. 25 (AP).

Radio Djakarta said today that an Indonesian Communist leader has been granted asylum in Communist China.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said Ibrahim ISA and his family were helped by the Chinese Embassy in Cairo to get to Peking. ISA has gone to Cairo after attending the tricontinental conference of revolutionists earlier this month in Havana.

The broadcast quoted an Indonesian Embassy official in Cairo as saying "it is now clear proof that Peking has interfered in the domestic affairs of Indonesia".

Copy to 2.12.68



8/2/71

21/2/27

DOA

HQ (CS)

30.3.66

26/2/11

22.3.66

MODERN FILMS LTD - Agreement with China

At the National Secretariat meeting held on 22.3.66 V.G. WILCOX reported that, thanks to a good deal of lobbying, he and H.A. OSTLER had been successful in their request to the Chinese in regard to Modern Films Ltd. Source understood that WILCOX concluded by saying that any time the Party (alias Modern Films Ltd.) needed a subsidy they could have it.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

30.3.1966

21/45/10

22.3.66

CPSU CONGRESSES - 23rd Congress - CPNZ in Receipt of Invitation.

1. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 22 March 1966, Y.G. WILCOX reported that an invitation had been recently received by the CPNZ to attend the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. He considered that the fact that an invitation had been received showed that the CPSU were not prepared at the present time to wipe the CPNZ out of the World Movement. There were, however, some unsatisfactory factors in the present situation in that North Vietnam and Korea would probably send delegates; he was doubtful about the Japanese, but he knew that the Chinese were considering going as they were inclined to think such a move would be tactically wise. WILCOX said that he and OSTLER had made it plain to the Chinese that the CPNZ would find it extremely embarrassing if the Chinese accepted the invitation - such an acceptance would be a blow to all Marxist-Leninist Parties but particularly to those new Parties who were outside the 81 Parties. He suggested that a cable be sent immediately to China asking what they proposed to do and that they should send their answer to the CPSU in the light of the reply from China. He considered that, regardless, they should refuse the invitation and that they could refuse on the grounds that the time was short and that the National Conference of the CPNZ was close at hand.

2. Ray NUMES disagreed strongly on the point of using the National Conference and the lateness of the invitation as an excuse for not attending. He considered that they must take their stand on the ideological aspect; the CPNZ had not invited the CPSU to the National Conference because the CPSU leadership was opportunist and revisionist; therefore, to be consistent, the CPNZ must openly give this reason for their refusal. WILCOX commented that it was important tactically for New Zealand to remain within the framework of the 81 Parties and he added that the Chinese had asked that any refusal from the CPNZ should be couched in polite terms. It was decided that a draft cable to the CPSU should be prepared in time for the Secretariat to discuss at its meeting on Thursday, 24th March, and meantime the following cable was to be sent to China: -

"CPNZ has received invitation to CPSU 23rd Congress
Intend replying that ideological differences unsettled
and attendance would mutually embarrass. Will not
attend. What is your position."

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

SECRET

21/2/27

MINUTE SHEET

Subject: N.Z.-C.P. Delegation to China.

Department:

File No. 21/2/27

To: [Redacted] Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

Tell 21/2/27 + Copy of Turner's article

Copy of Turner's article: 21/2/50

21/2/22

F. Miller TURNER

In extract recorded. (K. extract placed in file)

Visit of S.S. Communist Party Delegation to China

In our memorandum of 10th March we reported on the visit to China of the General Secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, V.G. Wilcox, accompanied by Alec Ostler.

Hainbus has reported that on 7th March, Wilcox and Ostler called on Liu Shao-chi, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and that they "conversed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere". Also present during the conversation were Teng Hsiao-ping and Peng Chen. Later Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet "for the New Zealand

Item 504



15th March, 1966.

Secretary of External Affairs,
Wellington.

Copy: P.R.,
New York.

N.Z. Embassy,
Washington.

N.Z. Embassy,
Bangkok.

N.Z. High Commission,
Singapore.

N.Z. High Commission,
Kuala Lumpur.



Visit of N.Z. Communist Party Delegation to China

In our memorandum of 10th March we reported on the visit to China of the General Secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, V.G. Wilcox, accompanied by Alec Ostler.

Hsinhua has reported that on 7th March, Wilcox and Ostler called on Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and that they "conversed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere". Also present during the conversation were Teng Hsiao-peng and Peng Chen. Later Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet "for the New Zealand comrades", and the Ministry of Culture sponsored an evening party in honour of the New Zealand delegation.

On 9th March, Wilcox and Ostler left Peking for Canton by special plane. They were seen off at the airport by Teng Hsiao-peng, and once again, according to Hsinhua, more than two thousand people beat gongs and drums, waved red flags and shouted slogans. During their stay in Peking they "visited the national exhibition of tachai-type farming units (tachai is a well-known self-reliance agricultural production team) and the exhibition of clay sculptures showing scenes of oppression and exploitation in the rent-collecting court of a notorious pre-liberation landlord (Hsinhua report).

Wilcox and Ostler left Canton for Hong Kong by train on 11th March. They were guests of honour at a banquet given in Canton by the First Secretary of the Central-South China Bureau on the CCP Central Committee, Tao Chu, on 10th March.

Throughout their stay in China, the NZCP delegation appears to have been accompanied by Tang Ming-chao, described by Hsinhua as "a leading functionary of one of the Departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party".

We are enclosing a copy of an article by the New Zealand journalist, Nicholas Turner, on the split in the New Zealand Communist Party, which appeared in the Far Eastern Economic Review for 10th March, 1966.

Commissioner

21/2/27

Extract from the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW
10th March, 1966

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

SPLIT DOWN UNDER
From Nicholas Turner, Auckland

With a membership just over 300, the Communist Party of New Zealand is hardly a political force to be reckoned with in its own country. Yet because of its strong support for China in the Sino-Soviet quarrel, it occupies an extraordinary position on the international scene.

Under the guidance of its General Secretary, Victor Wilcox, the party and its weekly paper, the PEOPLE'S VOICE, have delivered scathing attacks on Soviet revisionism, and Wilcox himself has been warmly welcomed on visits to Peking and Tirana. These activities have done little to help the Party at home, where it has never been taken very seriously. In recent months a serious crisis has developed within the Party, with a significant number of members either breaking away or being expelled for questioning the correctness of the Wilcox line.

The growing split has attracted little attention in New Zealand, mainly because of the Party's lack of importance. In coming weeks however it is likely to gain more publicity because breakaway members have now formed a new Communist Party which appears certain to have strong pro-Soviet leanings. The CPNZ itself is to hold its triennial National Conference in Auckland at Easter, and it may be guessed that Wilcox will use the occasion to launch a strong counter-blast against the rebels.

The new party, named the Socialist Unity Party, was formed at a secret meeting of prominent ex-members of the CPNZ in Auckland in the latter part of February,* and has made plans to publish a newspaper to be called the NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE. Its Chairman is Mr. Alex Drennan, a respected trade unionist who was national Chairman of the CPNZ from 1939 to 1949. Other leading members of the SUP include Bill Andersen (Vice-Chairman), another leading trade unionist, who visited China only a few weeks ago, just before resigning from the CPNZ; G.E. Jackson (Secretary) who was national Chairman of the CPNZ from 1951 to 1963 and A.B. Skilton (Organising Secretary), a long-time CPNZ member who was expelled last August for making an "unauthorised" visit to the Soviet Union.

Drennan, Andersen and Jackson were among a group of six leading Communists who resigned from the CPNZ on January 24 and issued a statement strongly attacking the Wilcox leadership for having "strayed far from the path of Marxism-Leninism. To be bound," this added, "to the splitting, isolationist, anti-Soviet line of the CPNZ leaders, a line we implacably oppose, would be nothing less than conscious betrayal of the New Zealand workers."

This was the essence of their complaint. The Wilcox leadership had taken a road which led to "sectarian isolation at

* Note - this should read January.

home, and to a disruptive role in the world Communist movement." The CPNZ, they said, had spurned the "united front" policy for advancing towards Socialism in New Zealand. "The leaders of the Party seem to be far more interested in making pronouncements on international politics than in analysing New Zealand reality and finding the way forward for the labour movement". As a result of all this, the statement justifiably complained, the Party's influence in the trade unions and among the working class had "sadly waned".

Furthermore the Party and the PEOPLE'S VOICE had branded the USSR and its Communist Party as traitors to Socialism working hand in glove with the US imperialists, and had falsely accused Moscow of "capitulationism" in Cuba and of failing to help North Vietnam.

A National Organisation?

These criticisms of the CPNZ leadership probably reflect the views of other ex-members in various parts of the country. Seven prominent Communists who resigned from the Christchurch branch about 17 months ago, and the entire membership of the Dunedin branch which was expelled for pro-Soviet views in March 1965, are likely to be among early supporters of the new party formed in Auckland. Members of the Auckland group made no immediate public announcement of the formation of the SUP, but said they had already been in contact with similar groups in the south with a view to making their new party a nation-wide organisation.

The present policy of the CPNZ dates principally from the last triennial National Conference in 1963, where attempts to modify the Wilcox line were stifled. Under the principle of democratic centralism, members who disagreed with the Party's policy reluctantly went along with it for a time, until they became convinced the Party was doomed.

That the Auckland group resigned and formed a new party only a few weeks before the next National Conference suggests that they had given up all hope of working for policy changes from within the Party. It may also have had something to do with the activities of certain outsiders, including the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. B.Y. Dorofeev, who is a skilled trade union expert and has certainly been in touch with breakaway groups recently. Two Australian Communists, Freda Brown and Charles Gifford, also made visits to New Zealand apparently in the same connexion, and there is reason to believe Gifford helped draft the resignation statement of the Auckland group.

No Change of Course

It is difficult to assess the exact degree of revolt within the remaining membership of the CPNZ. The Party had already been weakened by defections over Hungary in 1956, and a good many of its present members probably have a strong commitment to the Peking line for one reason or another. Wilcox does not seem to be in any danger of losing control of the Party, and his group has already indicated it has no intention of changing course.

21/2/27

Department:

File No.

- 3 -

Further defections are, however, expected and the influence of the CPNZ in trade union circles - where it did command a certain degree of respect - is virtually finished. The one or two remaining prominent trade unionists in the Party are thought likely to leave very shortly, or may have done so already.

The new SUP apparently aims to win the support not only of Communists (including the 1956 defectors) but also of "left progressives" especially in trade union and intellectual circles. It may well have some limited success in this, although there is no indication that it will gain widespread general support even among trade unionists. The Labour Party leader, Mr. Norman Kirk, has asserted flatly that his party - which hopes to become the government next November - will have absolutely nothing to do with the new group. The SUP had hoped for co-operation with the Labour Party on some questions, such as ousting the present government, pulling New Zealand troops out of Vietnam, and dealing with labour problems.

A well-known ex-Communist has written that the new party "must not be regarded as the lesser evil because it is more plausible" than the CPNZ. Most New Zealanders will probably be very wary of the SUP, even though its name does not include the word "Communist".

The Ministry of Information has been asked to provide information on the New Zealand delegation.

On 9th March, Wilcox and Ostler left Peking for Hong Kong by special plane. They were seen off at the airport by Wang Hsiao-ping, and once again, according to Hsinhsun, were surrounded by people beating gongs and drums, waving red flags and shouting slogans. During their stay in Peking they attended the national exhibition of technical-type farming units (which is a well-known self-reliance agricultural production unit) and the exhibition of clay sculptures showing scenes of oppression and exploitation in the rent-collecting court of a notorious pre-liberation landlord (Hsinhsun report).

Wilcox and Ostler left Canton for Hong Kong by train on 10th March. They were guests of honour at a banquet given in Canton by the First Secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Tso Chu, on 10th March.

Throughout their stay in China, the NZOP delegation appears to have been accompanied by Wang Hsiao-chang, described as "a leading functionary of one of the Departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party".

We are enclosing a copy of an article by the New Zealand journalist, Nicholas Burner, on the split in the New Zealand Communist Party, which appeared in the Far Eastern Economic Review for 10th March, 1966.

Commissioner

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A.

Reference: [REDACTED]

Date: 29.3.66

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/4

Received on

Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED]

On 6.4.66

SUBJECT: CPNZ ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRY & TRADE UNIONS.

.....

The National Secretariat meeting was held on 17 March 1966 .

.....

4. ILO Conference: NUNES reported to the Secretariat meeting that the two delegates to the ILO Conference had expressed a desire to visit China after attending the Conference. The delegates were due to leave NZ early in May but were not expected in Hong Kong until 18-19 July. It was decided that a letter should be sent to the Chinese requesting permission for these men to pay a short visit to China. Subsequent to the Secretariat meeting NUNES wrote a letter to the Central Committee of China informing them that the Vice-President of the NZ FOL, J.E. HAPIER (PF) and a member of the FOL National Executive, L.A. HADLEY (PF), were delegates to the ILO Conference and were taking the opportunity to visit other countries including the USSR and Japan and they were keenly interested to visit China for 7 days if this could be arranged.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

H.Q. (CS)

29.3.1966

P.F.

14-18.3.66

Harold A. OSTLER - Success Visit to China.

Talking to source after his return from China, H.A. OSTLER said that it had been a highly successful visit.

B.2.

H.Q. COMMENT: No doubt the CPNZ coffers have received a further boost as it was for that purpose that the visit was made, according to earlier reports.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CS.3.

21/43/2

CS/1.

28.3.1966

COMMUNISM - CHINESE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

1. Source reported that John A. MANSON had a long talk to one "Bob" (probably I.C. SMITH (PF)), a member of the Wellington Waterfront Union, about the latter's forthcoming visit to China. MANSON has earlier given E.G.C. THOMPSON some advice on SMITH's monetary requirements for the visit.
2. MANSON told SMITH that he would be entitled to £6 a day as a tourist. It appeared that SMITH wished to take more than this for the 6 weeks he would be away, as MANSON advised him to obtain a note from THOMPSON stating that he was an accredited delegate to conferences in Australia and Hong Kong - this would entitle him to £10 a day.
3. In referring to persons apparently travelling with SMITH, MANSON mentioned Len SMITH (probably Lenard T. SMITH) and said that he was a good fellow but inclined to be too rigid at times. He thought that I.C. (Bob) SMITH would get on well with him. MANSON did not know the A.S.R.S. man very well but said that Lyell C.J. SOUTHERN (PF) was a good fellow. (Presumably these last two are also to visit China).
4. He advised SMITH to go to Shanghai because of the dockside facilities there but also because it is the most industrialised city in China. He said that he could spend a week in the north east seeing heavy industry.
5. SMITH spoke of the defections from the CPNZ of the Pro-Soviet Communist Group and MANSON told him that there had been no casualties in the Wellington area other than Kenneth G. DOUGLAS. He said that a number of defections had been expected and some good people had been lost but MANSON thought it possible that some of them would return to the Party.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24
21/2/12.

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FOR FILE

CPNZ TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE 1966.

1. Source reports that a team of drivers with transport is being organised to act as chauffeurs for foreign delegates at the CPNZ Triennial Conference.

2. Auckland District Secretary H.A. OSTLER has stated the following numbers of overseas delegates expected: -

Chinese	...	3	
Japanese	...	2	
Albanians	...	1	or 2 (3 have now applied for entry)
Belgians	...	1	
Australian	...	1	(B.F. HILL and P.T. JOHNSON are now expected)
Filipinos	...	1	possibly.

3. OSTLER has also stated that while all delegates were to be housed under one roof the accommodation had not been finalised. He also stated that although the Conference was to be restricted to delegates only - so that there would be no closed session - transport drivers would be allowed to sit in the back of the hall for all sessions.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

25th March, 1966.

[REDACTED] (CS.1)

~~SECRET~~

Extract from "_____
PEOPLE'S VOICE
" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 16 March 1966

SUBJECT: _____

C.P.N.Z. leader's big welcome in Peking



OVER 2,000 PEKING CITIZENS greeted the General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr. V. G. Wilcox, when he arrived at Peking Airport on March 3 for fraternal discussions with the Communist Party of China. Mr. Wilcox is seen here on the right. Centre is Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, and on the left is Peng Chen, Secretariat Member of the Communist Party of China.

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy.

Extract for: 21/2/27

Original on PF (WILCOX, V.G.)

NZBC NEWS REVIEW, 16TH MARCH 1966 - Interview
with V.G. WILCOX on his return from China

1.

I believe this is your third visit to China in two years. Where does the money come from for these visits?

Reply: Yes, its my third visit and very interesting and informative. The money comes because the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China invites us and they pay the fares. Nothing unusual - Moscow does the same, the Americans do the same for some Trade Union leaders.

....

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): CHINA RECORD

Reference:

Date: 15.3.66

For File No, 21/2/27

Original on CS Library

Received on

Extracted/Copied by

On 21.7.66

EXTRACT from

CHINA RECORD - References to Chinese Communist activities taken mainly from the Press and radio of the Chinese People's Republic

Page 10:

New Zealand: Liu Shao-chi, Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee, met V. G. Wilcox, Secretary-General of the New Zealand Communist Party and head of the New Zealand Party delegation, and Alex Ostler, member of the delegation, in Peking on March 7.

Later, Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet for the delegation. In the evening, the CPR Ministry of Culture arranged a party for the delegates. (NCN., and Peking home service, March 7)

The General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and his delegation left Peking for home by special plane on March 9. (NCN., March 9)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

Hq (CS)

10.3.66

[REDACTED]
P.F.

23/27.2.66

V.G. WILCOX - Return from China

Subject is booked to return from Sydney to Auckland
on Wednesday, 16th March 1966, by Qantas Flight 852.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

P. O. Box 2790
112 PRINCES BUILDING
HONG KONG



21/2/66
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

10th March, 1966.

~~RESTRICTED~~



Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

Copies to: Washington
New York
Bangkok
Singapore
Kuala Lumpur

Visit of N.Z. Communist Party Delegation
to China

The Secretary-General of the New Zealand Communist party, Mr. V.G. Wilcox, passed through Hong Kong on his way to Communist China on 1st March. According to local press reports he told reporters at Hong Kong airport that he would spend ten days in China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist party. He refused to answer questions on the NZCP membership or to discuss his Party's support for Peking in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union. He was reported as saying "We don't support anybody. We're just for Marxism and Leninism." He acknowledged that a faction had broken away from the NZCP, but added that the main Party would have almost everybody on its side at the national conference of the Party scheduled to be held next April.

2. On 2nd March Hsinhua reported that Wilcox had arrived in Canton "for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party." On 3rd March Hsinhua reported that Wilcox had arrived in Peking by a special plane, and that he was accompanied by Alec Ostler. The NZCP delegation was met at the airport by Teng Hsiao-peng, Secretary-General of the CCP Central Committee and Peng Chen, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. According to the Hsinhua report, "more than two thousand people at the airport beat drums and gongs, waved flowers and coloured banners and applauded to give the guests a hearty welcome as they walked past the crowd. There were shouts of 'Long live the militant friendship between the China Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party!', 'Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and New Zealand!', 'Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!', and 'Workers throughout

The Director, New Zealand Security Service, Wellington.
PM 26/1/3. For your information.
Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy
H. H. H. H.
Secretary of External Affairs
17.3.66.
D. T. T. T.
②

~~RESTRICTED~~

- 2 -

the world unite!' 'New Zealand comrades in Peking were also present at the airport.

3. On the evening of 3rd March, the Central Committee of the CCP gave a banquet in honour of the NZCP delegation, the principal hosts being Teng Hsiao-peng and Peng Chen. Hsinhua reported that Teng and Wilcox "trusted the militant friendship between the Communist Parties of New Zealand and China, the victory of Marxism-Leninism, and the victory of the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries, and modern revisionism".

4. On 5th March, Hsinhua reported the holding of talks between the NZCP delegation and a delegation of the CCP led by Teng Hsiao-peng and Peng Chen. Also participating in the talks were Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, Liu Ning-yi, member of the Central Committee, and Chao Yi-min, alternate member of the Central Committee. According to Hsinhua "the talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere."

5. The visit of Wilcox and Ostler to Peking comes only a few weeks before the NZCP National Conference, and it is reasonable to speculate that they will be receiving advice on how to deal with the split in the Party. The expansive reception of the delegation in China - a special plane, crowds at the airport, state banquet - and the publicity given to the visit, could be designed to give a maximum show of public support for the pro-Peking stance of the NZCP, and to strengthen the position of Wilcox and his supporters in the eyes of New Zealand communists. In China and elsewhere it will no doubt give an exaggerated impression of the importance and strength of the Communist Party in New Zealand.

H. Laws
Commissioner

21/2/27

9.3.66

NEW ZEALAND CP DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING

Peking NCHA International Service in English 1349 GMT,
9 March 1966:

(Text) Peking, 9 March: V.G. WILCOX, Secretary General of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and the New Zealand part delegation led by him, left here for home by special plane this morning.

They were seen off at the airport by Tang Hsiao-ping, secretary general of the CCP Central Committee; Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat, Liu Ning-i, member, and Chao I-min, alternate member, of the Central Committee of the party; and Chao Fan, secretariat member of the Peking municipal committee of the party.

More than 2,000 people, beating gongs and drums and waving red flags, bid farewell to the New Zealand party leader. They shouted: "Long live the militant friendship between the communist parties of China and New Zealand" and "Long live all-conquering Marxism-Leninism". New Zealand comrades in Peking were also present.

During their stay in Peking, Comrade Wilcox and Comrade Alec Ostler, a member of the delegation, visited the national exhibition of Tachai-type farming units (Tachai is a production brigade that has become a pace setter in developing agriculture by transforming unfavourable natural conditions in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work) and the exhibition of clay sculptures showing scenes of oppression and exploitation in "the rent-collecting court" of a notorious preliberation landlord.

ARRIVAL IN CANTON

(Text) Canton, 9 March: V.G. Wilcox, head of the New Zealand Communist Party delegation and secretary general of the party, and Alec Ostler, member of the delegation, arrived here today by special plane.

Among those greeting the delegation at the airport were Lin Li-ming, member of the secretariat of the Kwantung Provincial CCP Committee; Yung Wen-tao, first secretary of the Canton municipal committee of the party, and other leading comrades.

The delegation was accompanied by Tang Ming-chao, a leading functionary of one of the departments under the CCP Central Committee.

CST

have been sent 27/3

Copy to V. Wilcox.
H. A. O'Hara

2/3/66

~~SECRET~~
EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): CHINA RECORD References: _____ Date: 8.3.66
 For File No. 24/2/27
 Original on CS Library
 Received on _____ Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 21.7.66

EXTRACT FROM

CHINA RECORD - References to Chinese Communist activities taken mainly from the Press and radio of the Chinese People's Republic

Page 7-8:

New Zealand: V.R. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, arrived in Canton on March 2, for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CCP. (NCNA and Peking Home Service, March 2)

NCNA and Peking radio reported that the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party had given a banquet in Peking for the visiting delegation from the New Zealand Communist Party, led by Wilcox, the General Secretary. Those present on the Chinese side included Teng Hsiao-ping and Peng Chen. (NCNA, March 3)

A Chinese Communist Party delegation had talks with the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand in Peking. (NCNA, March 5)

Please file this

4/7/66

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

23.2.66

HQ (CS)

8.3.66

P.F.

David E. HOWLAND - General

1. At the Special National Secretariat meeting held on 23.2.66, R. NUNES reported on a person whom source understood was called Dave HOWARD/HOWITT. This man was described by NUNES as a good lad who had been associated with the Party over a fair period of time and who was 100% ideologically with the Party. He had no specific responsibilities at the present time and NUNES thought that he could be drawn into activity, particularly in regard to the Vietnam Committee, but he had not quite made up his mind whether to stay in Auckland or return to Wellington. NUNES explained that P.W.G. MCARA had referred "Dave" to him when he had consulted MCARA on the possibility of going to China for a short time. NUNES said that he had told "Dave" that there was a possibility that he could be fitted in on a cultural delegation but, in view of today's Secretariat decision, it now appeared that any cultural delegation would not be going for some time. NUNES explained that "Dave" could finance himself for such a trip but he (NUNES) felt that "Dave" could be useful to the Party and he asked the Secretariat members for any suggestions.

2. Source understood NUNES to say that "Dave" had a year's leave from the Government which did not expire until about the end of August. "Dave" had recently been in Australia where he had taken jobs in various places. He had taken part in demonstrations in Australia and had been appalled at the ignorance of the rank and file of the CPA over the ideological struggle. "Dave" had told NUNES that he had had a fierce argument with a person from the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Source reports that it was Jock FOWLES who named this person as one "WILLIAMS". "Dave" had told NUNES that WILLIAMS had been in NZ for a period before Christmas and that he was sure that WILLIAMS was doing work for the Soviet Party amongst the dissidents in NZ.

3. This story recalled to V.G. WILCOX the recent S.W. SCOTT article and prompted him to ask to which Australian had SCOTT been referring. Source reports that the Secretariat answered in unison that this had been E.V. ELLIOTT (PF). This drew the comment from WILCOX that he would be very surprised if ELLIOTT did any work for anyone but ELLIOTT.

B.2.

HQ's Comment:

- (a) "Dave" HOWARD/HOWITT would appear to be identical with David E. HOWLAND (PF) who was granted leave without pay on 9.8.65 from the Education Department to enable him to travel overseas.
- (b) Over a period of time source has reported on several occasions that the CPNZ have taken it for granted that E.V. ELLIOTT was the person concerned in the preparation of the JACKSON Breakaway Group statement. It is known that the Australian who did assist JACKSON was Charles GIFFORD (ir).

SOURCE:

(DOA)

SECRET

21/2/27.

Extract from " Evening Post " Newspaper.

Published at Wellington, on [date] 8/3/66.

SUBJECT: CPNZ Delegation to China - V. G. Wilcox & Alec Ostler.

**N.Z. REDS AND
CHINESE MEET**
PEKING, March 7.—Liu Shao-chi, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today met the general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party and head of the touring party delegation, Mr. V. G. Wilcox, and Mr. Alec Ostler, a member of the delegation, the New China News Agency reported.—NZPA-Reuters.

 File 

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From: DOA Our File: [redacted] of 23.2.66
To: HQ (CS) Date 8.3.66 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - NZ Visitors to China

1. H.A. OSTLER recently told source that he had received a telephone call from a man who had wanted information about how to get to China. This man wanted to take a jeep and drive through China, across Mongolia and thence to the Soviet Union. OSTLER said that he had advised the man to consult a Travel Agency over the China portion and the Soviet Embassy over Russia - he had no suggestions to make in regard to Mongolia. It was agreed that this man was probably a genuine traveller and he was likened to the man about whom the lawyers had written who had wanted to follow the caravan trade route.

B.2.

HQ's Comment: The latter no doubt refers to the request for the anthropologist(s) to travel in China, which the Party received from Messrs [redacted]. As this is the second report which refers to the request in the singular it is presumed that only one anthropologist has been involved in the matter. It is possible, but considered unlikely, that this may be one and the same person endeavouring to make a more personal approach to the CPNZ through OSTLER.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

copy doc. ✓

CSA
[redacted] file

Copy 32/3/7
[redacted]

7/3

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

21/2/27

DOA

23.2.66

HQ (CS)

8.3.66

P.F.

H.A. OSTLER - Salary while in China

V.G. WILCOX has reminded H.A. OSTLER that when he asked for his fare to China he should also ask the Chinese for his wages during the time he is away from New Zealand.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

From: DOA
To: HQ (CS) Date: 8.3.66 Your File: 21/2/27 of 23.2.66
SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA - Delegations

33/1/4
33/1/6
33/1/18
F21
1. Peace Council Veterans' Delegation: At the special Secretariat meeting held on 23.2.66 R. NUNES reported on a discussion he had had with W.W. GOULD in regard to the suggestion that had been made for a Peace Council Veterans' Delegation to visit China this year. For this delegation GOULD had suggested people such as A.A. SHEARER, F.J. TERCEL from Whangarei, and Mrs H.M. BENNETT (all PF) - these were people who had gone good work round the Peace movement for a long time. NUNES said that they had discussed others who would want to go such as Mrs Daphne BALDWIN (D.M. BALDWIN PF) who they thought would be hard to exclude if such a delegation eventuated. It was stated that, at the present time, Mrs BALDWIN was Organising Secretary of the SCR and was basically in "the other camp".

11/6 - 2. NUNES said that the Peace Council had been assured by the Chinese Committee that any time they wanted to send a delegation to China they would be very welcome. He asked that V.G. WILCOX should mention this proposal to the Chinese comrades and ask them to invite a delegation of 3 in the form of a Veterans' Delegation from the Peace Council. NUNES said that in this way any hearburnings over individual invitations would be avoided. The time suggested for this delegation was June 1966 - before the Tokyo (A & H Bomb) Conference. WILCOX wholeheartedly approved of this suggestion and said that he had been thinking of raising the question of a Party Veterans' Delegation to include such people as J. WOLSTENHOLME (PF).

30/1/4
F21
21/2/50
3. Tokyo Conference: It was considered that only a small delegation would be required at the coming Tokyo A & H Bomb Conference as the battles of previous years were not expected. GOULD had suggested that G.E. JACKSON and Co. might try to get someone in to this Conference but NUNES doubted this. It was decided that WILCOX should get the opinion of the Chinese comrades on the question of the size of this delegation. The man GOULD had in mind for this Conference was R.E. MARSHALL (PF) and it was noted that N.W. GODDARD (PF) had already been suggested by Wellington District.

26/1/7
4. Cultural Delegations, etc: H.A. OSTLER asked about the situation in regard to these delegations and was told that the Chinese had asked for a Cultural delegation which logically should have been supplied by the China Friendship Society. However, as the Society had no national organisation functioning, C.R. HOWELL (PF) had decided that it would be better to postpone trying to send such a delegation until such time as there was an organisation capable of making a sensible choice of delegates. It was also reported that the Chinese had asked for a University and a Youth Delegation and it was hoped that these would be able to be sent about the middle of the year.

21/1/50
5. May 1966 Delegation to China: WILCOX announced to the meeting that it had been decided that there would be no delegation to China in May 1966.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

(DOA)

You might like to indicate your action

St. I have indicated my action

EXTRACTS COPIES
TAKEN

CLASSIFICATION:

File
Exhaust as shown

20/3

15,000/2/63-CS018V

21/2/27

4-3-68

CPR, NEW ZEALAND CP DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

Peking NONA International Service in English 1418 GMT,
5 March 1966:

(Text) Peking, 5 March: A delegation of the Communist Party of China and the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand held talks here this afternoon.

Participants in the talks for the Chinese Communist Party were Teng Hsiao-ping, secretary general of the Central Committee; Peng Chen, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat; Liu Ning-i, member of the Central Committee; and Chao I-min, alternate member of the Central Committee.

V.G. Wilcox, secretary general, and Alec Ostler, member of the visiting delegation, participated for the Communist Party of New Zealand.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

LIU MEETS WITH WILCOX, OSTLER

(Text) Peking, 7 March: Liu Shao-chi, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party and head of the party delegation, and Alec Ostler, member of the delegation. They conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Among those present were: Teng Hsiao-ping, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee; Peng Chen, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Liu Ning-i, member, and Chao I-min, alternate member, of the Central Committee. Later Vice Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet for the New Zealand comrades. This evening the Ministry of Culture for China sponsored an evening party in honour of the New Zealand party delegation.

CS

2 Gps have been sent to Doc [redacted] 4/3.

Leopold V. Wilcox.

H.A. Ostler

9/3/66

21/2/27

3 March 1966

bbb 11

CHICOM INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW ZEALAND CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0826 GMT 3 March 1966--W

(Text) Peking, 3 March--V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, and the delegation of the party led by him arrived in Peking by special plane this morning.

The delegation has come for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The member of the delegation is Comrade Alec Ostler.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Teng Hsiao-ping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Peng Chen, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Liu Ning-i, member, and Chao I-min, alternate member, of the Central Committee.

The more than 2,000 people at the airport beat drums and gongs, waved flowers and colored banners, and applauded to give the guests a hearty welcome as they walked past the crowd. There were shouts of "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party," "Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and New Zealand," "Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism," and "Workers throughout the world, unite."

New Zealand comrades in Peking were also at the airport.

NEW ZEALAND CP DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1328 GMT 3 March 1966--W

(Text) Peking, 3 March--The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the visiting delegation of the New Zealand Communist Party led by its general secretary, V.G. Wilcox. The hosts included Teng Hsiao-ping, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee; Peng Chen, Li Fu-chun, and Li Hsien-nien, members of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Kang Sheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Liu Hsiao and Liu Ning-i, members, and Chao I-min, alternate member, of the Central Committee.

At the banquet comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and V.G. Wilcox toasted the militant friendship between the communist parties of China and New Zealand, the victory of Marxism-Leninism, and the victory of the struggle against imperialism, the reactionaries of all countries, and modern revisionism.

Among those present were leading members of various departments under the CCP Central Committee, government departments, and peoples' organizations.

DOA

HQ (CS)

3.3.1966

P.F.

14/18/2.66

K.S.C. STANTON - Health

At the National Secretariat meeting on 17.2.66 R. NUNES reported that during his visit to Wellington he had seen K.S.C. STANTON who had just come out of hospital and was very tottery. STANTON was quite keen to go to China and V.G. WILCOX said that he would discuss the matter when he was in China. It was thought that it might be necessary for STANTON to have someone to travel with him and there was uncertainty as to when he would be fit to travel. WILCOX would therefore tell the Chinese to wait until they heard from the CPNZ before they sent the necessary tickets.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

HQ (CS)

5.3.66

P.F.s

14/18.2.66

V.G. WILCOX and H.A. OSTLER - re China Visit

It is proposed that H.A. OSTLER will return to New Zealand from China on March 13th 1966 while V.G. WILCOX expects to return on March 16th 1966.

B.2.

SOURCE:

DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

HQ (CS)

22.2.1966

P.Fs

24/28.1.66

V.G. WILCOX and H.A. OSTLER - Visit to China

1. H.A. OSTLER is booked to leave New Zealand on 24th February and is due in China three days before V.G. WILCOX who proposes to leave on March 1st. WILCOX will arrive in China on March 3rd and will rest on March 4th in preparation for discussions taking place on 5th, 6th and 7th. It was planned that they would have two days to get to Hong Kong - if they returned to NZ on March 10th. WILCOX may stay an extra night in Sydney on the return journey should E.F. HILL (PF) or others want to meet him for talks.

2. Talking to source at a later date, WILCOX said that his visit to China had been extended by two days and that he would probably be away from NZ for 15 days. It is his intention to spend 1 day in Hong Kong in order that he have a suit made. Source reports that when WILCOX learned that his daughter had heard from Mrs WILCOX of his forthcoming visit to China he was most annoyed that such information was common knowledge.

3. WILCOX spoke of difficulties in regard to an amount of £400 which the late M.L. LEE (PF) had left to an organisation in China. WILCOX was not prepared for either himself or OSTLER to take this money to China as he considered that the risk was too great. WILCOX spoke of the fact that he and OSTLER would be bringing back to NZ a refund of their fares, an amount he estimated at about £1,000. Asked if all the trouble was worthwhile, WILCOX said that the Chinese had asked them to come and he knew such visits did a lot of good as it bolstered the Chinese to know that they had a friend in the imperialist web.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

File

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

7/11.2.66

HQ (CS)

18.2.1966

-21/2/27 32/3/7

CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - NZ Visitor to China.

1. The CPNZ have sent the following reply to [REDACTED]

"We regret the delay in replying to your letter of 15th December last. We have to advise that we cannot assist your client in the matter which you write on. This is outside our competence. It seems to us that the procedure he has adopted, plus any normal approaches through Travel Agencies, should prove adequate".

B.2.

B.2. COMMENT: The above is clearly the Party's answer to an appeal for assistance by [REDACTED] on behalf of some anthropologists desirous of visiting China (as reported by [REDACTED] on 20 December 1965).

There is, however, an inconsistency between the two reports as far as numbers involved are concerned. The [REDACTED] report was in the plural with references to "clients" and "their" etc. The [REDACTED] report above is clearly singular with references to "client" and "he".

The identification of the anthropologist(s) remains unresolved.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

16th February, 1966.



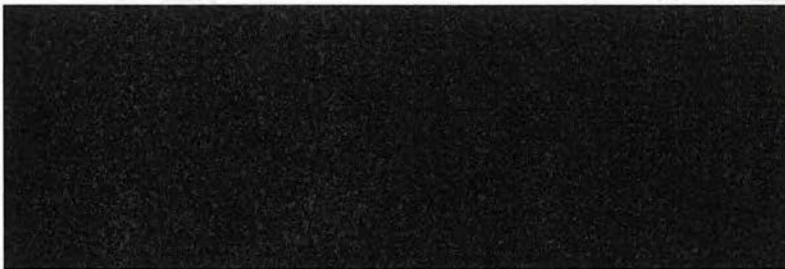
Victor George WILCOX - Visit to China.

1. Victor George WILCOX, General Secretary of the CPNZ, is making a further visit to China in the near future. Travel details are as follows: -

28.2.66:	Auckland-Sydney by Flight TE.854;	
1.3.66:	Sydney-Hong Kong "	QF.274;
13.3.66:	Hong Kong-Sydney "	EA.804;
16.3.66:	Sydney-Auckland "	QF.852.
2. The trip is in response to an invitation from the CCP to visit China with his wife, who will not be accompanying him.
3. It will be noted that WILCOX is due to have two full days in Australia on his return. We have not heard any detailed plans, but discussions with the CPA (M/L) are almost certain to be held.



H.E. Gilbert
Director.



✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

1/4.2.66

Hq (CS)

15.2.66

V.G. WILCOX and H.A. OSTLER - Visit to China

V.G. WILCOX is to leave New Zealand on Monday, 28th February for a visit to China. The following is a text of a cable sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Box 502, Peking:

"OSTLER arrives Hong Kong February 24th Flight QF.276 Arrive myself March 1 Flight QF.274 - WILCOX".

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

Hq (CS)

15.2.66

Kenneth S.C. STANTON - To recuperate in China

At the National Secretariat meeting of 3.2.66 V.G. WILCOX reported that J.A. MANSON had written to advise that K.S.C. STANTON wanted to go to Hanchow in China to convalesce. The letter from MANSON advised that STANTON was withdrawing from the Wellington District Committee. Source reports that there was no mention of STANTON withdrawing from the National Committee but there was considerable discussion on the desirability of an active National Committee. It was decided that STANTON should be allowed to go to China unless there was a very good health reason why he should not.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

10.2.1966

P.F.s

24/28.1.66

V.G. WILCOX and H.A. OSTLER - To Visit China.

1. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 27 January 1966 plans were discussed for V.G. WILCOX and H.A. OSTLER's visit to China. WILCOX proposed to leave New Zealand on 1st/3rd March (source uncertain of this date) and wanted to spend 5 days in Peking. OSTLER's departure from NZ was not known but he was booked to leave Hong Kong on 10th March. WILCOX suggested that OSTLER might well return to NZ with him and it was decided that OSTLER would change his homeward booking to Saturday 12th March as a return on the 10th March would be too early for WILCOX. It was planned to travel on the 12th in an Air N.Z. flight which would arrive in Sydney at 2/30 p.m. WILCOX is to spend 1 day in Sydney and will return to NZ on the afternoon of Sunday, 13th March. WILCOX has not yet made his travel bookings. An announcement that a delegation was going to China is to be made in the "P.V." of 2nd March, 1966.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.

AK/5/10

H.Q.

10 February 1966



Harold Alexander OSTLER (P.F.)

Subject is booked to travel to and from Hong Kong as follows:

24th February 1966 - Auckland-Sydney - TE 851

24th February 1966 - Sydney-Hong Kong- QF 276

12th March, 1966 - Hong Kong-Auckland- TE 202.

2. Source: Air New Zealand, Auckland.

3. Departure and arrival notices will be forwarded in due course.



DISTRICT OFFICER.



~~SECRET~~

MINUTE SHEET

Subject:

Department:

File No.

21/2/27

In file on 21/2/27.

10/2

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27. —

DOA

HQ (CS)

1.2.1966

P.F.

23.1.66

John F. EWEK - Report on Return from China, etc.

1. Source was present when V.G. WILCOX met J.M. and J.F. EWEK for the first time since the latter's return from China. During the discussions which took place, drinks of a Chinese liquor were produced and toasts were drunk to "Victory" proposed by J.F. EWEK, and "Marxism-Leninism" proposed by WILCOX. EWEK spoke highly of the treatment he had received in China and of the fact that he had received an open invitation to return at any time. EWEK spoke of his difficulties when trying to explain to his students about the NZ way of life. He was delighted with the little presentation ceremony which had taken place in China when he had been given a medal of friendship as a foreign expert and a citation signed by CHOU-EN-LAI. Source gathered that EWEK was unable to read Chinese as he only knew the characters which represented his own name and that of CHOU-EN-LAI. Prior to his departure for NZ, EWEK had taken a 12-day visit round South China. EWEK said that he had not been accompanied by an interpreter during this trip and had been questioned at some length by the people he had met on conditions in NZ and he had found that the CPNS stood in high regard wherever he went.
2. EWEK thanked WILCOX for the way his wife had been looked after financially during his absence. EWEK said that the Chinese had looked after him so well that he had been in the position, although it was against all rules, of being able to send back to NZ more than half his salary. WILCOX commended Mrs EWEK's work during her husband's absence and said that her help had been most necessary with M.H. WILLIAMS' visit to China and his subsequent illness.
3. EWEK reported that he had had a long talk with a Chinese official and had gained the firm impression that the Chinese were expecting the United States to escalate the war and were preparing for this eventuality. The Chinese official had told him that in the event of war, the Soviet Union would probably give moral support or might move into Western China on the pretext of assisting or protecting China from the American Revisionists. EWEK spoke of seeing preparations for the advent of war while he was in China. He said that the balance of his talk with the Chinese official had been along the line of the speech CHOU-EN-LAI had made at a reception for the North Vietnamese delegation in which CHOU had given an outline of the entire situation in regard to the Vietnam war.
4. The EWEKs are going away for four days on Thursday, 27th January 1966, but would return in time for Mrs EWEK to attend the P.C. meeting on 1st February 1966, at which she acts as Minute Secretary.
5. Speaking of the people he had met in China, EWEK mentioned that the Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in Nanking, one "CHIN", had sent his regards to WILCOX. EWEK described CHIN as an old, tall man with grey hair who held a high position in the Party Committee.
6. Talking of the pressing invitation he had received to stay in China, EWEK said that he wanted to raise with the Secretariat the question of someone from New Zealand going to China on a long-term basis. WILCOX explained that this matter was already under-way in that a teacher with an M.A. degree, one Bill EVANS (nir)(possibly Phillip T. EVANS (SF) of Wellington) was in the process of finalising his plans. WILCOX stated that

~~SECRET~~

/2 ...

~~SECRET~~

2.

though he did not know the man personally, he had been well recommended by Roma BAILEY and would probably stay in China for a lengthy period as he was not a young man. EWEN did not know Bill EVANS and WILCOX explained that he had been a party member many long years ago. EVANS' tickets etc. were all ready but he had not yet left New Zealand.

7. In regard to the question of sending non-Party people to China, WILCOX said that the Party had recently been told that the Chinese did not care about people's politics so long as they were good at their job and were not revisionist. While speaking of this matter, WILCOX asked if EWEN had seen D.H. FARLAND (PF), whom he described as "their courier (the CPNZ's ?)", while he had been in China. (Source is unable to clarify this statement by WILCOX).

8. EWEN was of the opinion that with D.W. and R.M. LAKE, Rewi ALLY and Jim WONG (HUANG Chao-chi) (all PF) in China there was a good basis for New Zealanders to work in China. EWEN reported that WONG was doing a very good job in China and could stay there indefinitely but he understood that ALLY was urging WONG to return to NZ after two or three years. The fact that WONG had not been politically minded before he left NZ and had made no attempt to join the CPNZ was discussed. Mrs EWEN put this down to the fact that WONG had been frightened that he had been suspect. WILCOX was inclined to agree with this statement and added that being Chinese and following the Chinese line, WONG had had no opportunities in Dunedin.

9. EWEN spoke of frequently meeting an Australian woman who was in China and who had recently been to Tibet with one "Evie ARMSTRONG". Evie ARMSTRONG lived in the flat above the LAKEs. Source understood that the Australian woman's name was "Flora". EWEN also spoke of meeting in Canton the son of a Danish Professor. This person was teaching in Canton and was the only foreign expert in that City. The professor now lived in England and was one of the leading men in the Chin Friendship Organisation in Britain.

B.2.

HQ's Comment: (a) Re 'Bill EVANS', para. 7: Phillip T. EVANS (PF) has been tentatively identified as the person concerned. P.T. EVANS holds a B.Sc. degree but there is one William James EVANS (nir) a teacher at the Technical Correspondence Institute, Buckle Street, Wellington, who holds an M.A. degree.

(b) Re Evie ARMSTRONG (nir): On his return from China, D.A. MCCARTHY spoke of the LAKEs' neighbours as being Eppie EPSTEIN and his English wife (nir) and an English doctor whose name MCCARTHY thought was "JOSS" (report dated 12.11.64).

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

DOA

23.1.66

HQ (CS)

1.2.1966

P.F.

V.G. WILCOX - to Visit China, etc.

1. China Visit: V.G. WILCOX told source that he had received an invitation for himself and his wife to lead a delegation to China at the beginning of March. WILCOX said that it would be impossible for him to go until he had prepared the National Conference report. In regard to the preparation of this report, WILCOX said that he proposed to go away for about 8 days after the Political Committee meeting which was scheduled for 1st February 1966. WILCOX did not know where he could go and be free of interruptions and said that since selling the bach at Stanmore Bay, where he had always gone in the past, he was missing it very much.

.....
B.2.SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.C. Reference: CH/10/11-312 Date: 20.1.66
 For File No. 21/2/27
 Original on 21/8/7
 Received on 25.1.66 Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 26.1.65

SUBJECT: CPNZ CENTRAL BRANCH, CHRISTCHURCH

1. A meeting of the Central Branch was held at 73 Manchester Street, Christchurch, on Wednesday evening, 19 January 1966.

P.J. ALLEY

7. ALLEY enquired if someone would deliver his papers from 24th April to 28th May as he may visit Peking during that period.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (DOC)

~~SECRET~~

FA/O. R.H.M.
CS.1

19.1.1966

P.F.

Darcy Harold FARLAND

INFORMATION

are:

Personal particulars and travel record of FARLAND

Registered name: Harold Darcy FARLAND

Address: C/- E.E.G. De pt., Porirua Hospital.

Passport No.: NZ No. R/024462, issued Wellington
on 20.11.65

Certified by: David Thomas CLOUSTON,
Medical practitioner,
Porirua Hospital.

Destination: Hong Kong — *in fact China*

Date and Mode
of travel: 20.12.65
Air, Auckland

Subject's
Description: Photocopies attached

Date of Birth: 30th May 1916

Place of Birth: Palmerston North

Height: 5' 9"

Eyes: Hazel, wears glasses

Hair: Brown

Next of Kin: Mr S.R. FARLAND,
Acacia Road,
Taupo.

(a/o)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DOA

HQ (CS)

6.1.66

P.F.

17/19.12.65

V.G. WILCOX - General

1. V.G. WILCOX is most depressed by M.H. WILLIAMS' illness which is resulting in his having to attend to various matters which previously WILLIAMS had dealt with on his own. WILCOX spoke to source of a problem which had arisen with the arrival from overseas of some tickets. Neither WILCOX nor anyone else knew how these tickets had arrived in NZ (presumed to be overseas travel tickets).

2. WILCOX also made brief reference to people who were visiting or intending to visit China in the near future. One person of whom he spoke was a young man who was a member of the Party and whose aim was to visit Albania and Peking on a purely pleasure trip. As far as WILCOX knew this person could already be in China.

3. WILCOX then referred to two men, who were not Party members, who were going to China to work. Mrs WILCOX was most impressed with the excellent qualifications of one of the men but felt that his knowledge of Maths, Physics and General Science would be of little value to the Chinese. She was surprised that a person of his age should want to visit China but thought that seeing he had no family and was an unsettled type, a visit to China would appeal to him. WILCOX assured her that both R. BAILEY and J.A. MANSON considered the man 100% and he had been recommended to the Chinese with the proviso that he was not a member of the Party. During this discussion it transpired that this man was leaving NZ within the next few days and that it would be impossible for him to take anything more to China as he was already burdened with 14 parcels handed on to him by WILCOX.

HQ COMMENT: Source [redacted] reported that P.W.G. McARA was to take a valuable parcel to Wellington for delivery to MANSON. This report also mentioned that Jock FOULDS was having difficulties in getting travel documents and papers to a person who was thought to be leaving NZ on or about 18th December 1965. It is possible that the man going to China within a few days is known to MANSON and left NZ from Wellington.

...

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Original on PF [REDACTED]

D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

6 December 1965

[REDACTED]

1. Recently [REDACTED] had a talk with [REDACTED] who showed Source photographs taken during his visit to China. The points reported by [REDACTED] were as follows :-

(i) [REDACTED] stated that he was invited by the Chinese Photographic Society who paid expenses. [REDACTED] did not explain how or why this invitation was extended.

(ii) [REDACTED] spent some time in Peking, Canton and Shanghai. He also mentioned that "the Vietnamese men were even smaller than the Chinese". [REDACTED] considers that either [REDACTED] travelled to N.Vietnam or he met a number of N.Vietnamese.

(iii) [REDACTED] met Ruth Mary LAKE (PF) but Douglas William LAKE (PF) was not seen. [REDACTED] also spent some time with Rewi ALLEY (PF) and took photographs of the latter, who appeared healthy.

(iv) [REDACTED] was permitted to take photographs as and when he pleased but only allowed to take people when the interpreter gave permission.

(v) The photographs included shots of hovels taken from a moving car. However, the general impression was of happy people.

[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED] knows [REDACTED] socially and regards him as a Marxist, who would not inconvenience himself personally by joining the CPNZ or advocating Communism for N.Z. [REDACTED] considers that [REDACTED] is an "airy fairy intellectual" who thinks it is very avant garde to be left wing and pro Chinese. However, [REDACTED] strongly advised us against making any approach to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] added that [REDACTED] hopes to visit China again when he can afford it.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

EVALUATION: C.3.

[REDACTED]
District Officer.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

15.11.65

HQ (CS)

2.12.1965

P.F.

V.G. WILCOX - Discussion on CPNZ Affairs with M.H. WILLIAMS.

1. Source has provisionally provided notes on a Party discussion which took place on 15th November, 1965. Among those attending and known to source were V.G. WILCOX and M.H. WILLIAMS. Pending a more comprehensive report from source the following information should be treated with caution.

2. Chinese Bi-lateral Talks with CPNZ. WILCOX spoke of the Chinese wanting bi-lateral talks with the CPNZ. Source understood that these talks were to be held prior to the New Year. WILCOX appeared to have only just been informed of this matter.

.....
SOURCE:

(DCA)

21/2/27
~~21/2/27~~

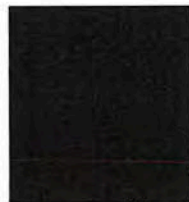
NOTE FOR FILE:

There are indications that China is prepared to follow a tough policy over Indonesia, and, by reproducing in full in the Chinese press an article by the New Zealand Communist Party leader, Victor WILCOX, calling for international Communist support for the PKI, has given implicit encouragement to the PKI to resort to armed action.

SOURCE:



*This refers to an article in
PR of 3 Nov 65 - copy attached.*



CS.

WELLINGTON - 9th November 1965.

*See
HQA
29 Nov*

*Copy to {21/2/28 + article of
(21/43/1)*



CS.3.

P.7.

CS.1.

4.11.1965

John Andrew MANSON - Return to New Zealand.

1. Source was present on 2 November 1965 when John A. MANSON returned to the Wellington Party office following his visit to China. Others present were Dennis A. McCARTHY and Ross BAILEY. Items of interest mentioned were as follows.
2. Ruth M. LAKE (PF). MANSON brought some material, which included records, from LAKE for BAILEY.
3. HE Delegation to China.
 - (a) MANSON reported that Raymond B. GOUGH (PF) was very good and that William WEDLOCK (PF) had done quite well. Although WEDLOCK lacked understanding, he had learnt a lot. MANSON's wife, Marion B. MANSON, was very impressed with the trip.
 - (b) MANSON was very critical of Gordon H. ANDERSEN (PF). He said that ANDERSEN was the most self-centred performer and the best negative example that he had ever experienced. ANDERSEN had acted like a spoilt child; he had sulked; he had pretended that he did not like the VIP treatment but he had taken full advantage of it.
 - (c) ANDERSEN would not take part in the discussion arranged on the ideological dispute, on the grounds that he did not want to become involved in arguments which would lead to him fighting with the Chinese. MANSON contended that it was because ANDERSEN knew that he would not have the answers for the Chinese in any discussion. On the other hand, ANDERSEN had wanted to go off and have discussions on his own, but MANSON had reminded him that he was a member of the delegation and must conform.
 - (d) ANDERSEN had been very rude to Dr. "Jerry" O'DEA, described by MANSON as a very lovable old man and a great story teller, a patriotic Chinese who was in the USA and got to China by way of Switzerland.
 - (e) MANSON considered that ANDERSEN might have gained some benefit from the trip, but the Party had achieved nothing because ANDERSEN did not have the courage to discuss his differences in the ideological issue. MANSON thought also that the Party had blundered by giving ANDERSEN extra money and allowing him to leave the delegation to stay in Australia. Other members of the delegation had done their utmost to work in with ANDERSEN in all respects but he had not co-operated at all.
4. Hsinhua News - International Items.
 - (a) MANSON had spent some time with the Head of the International Section of Hsinhua News, who it appeared had told him that AIDIT had been in China and was to have stayed longer than he did, but he was called back to Indonesia; MANSON commented that they (the PKI ?) must have known that the coup was imminent.
 - (b) Hsinhua had asked MANSON to convey an apology to BAILEY for the misunderstanding which had occurred over her article on the Springbok Rugby issue.

5. Chinese Personalities.

- (a) MANSON had met MAO Tse Tung, for the first time, CHOU En Lai and CHEN Yi. CHOU En-lai was the only one who was not well - he was 67 years of age and had fallen off his horse. CHEN Yi had looked after MANSON.
- (b) LUN Yee Lu had travelled with the delegation. DI (?) accompanied them throughout, and LI for some of the time. EUGENE had travelled with the delegation (at least for part of the trip) as a break for her. MANSON said that she was very, very sick and he did not think she would live long.
- (c) BAILEY asked whether MANSON had met LEO (?) but MANSON said that it would have been unfair to ask to see him as he had exhibitions on; he said that there had been 2,000 through since 1 October 1965. (This could refer to the Chinese Travel Agency). Mention was made of LEO handling all the English, Indonesian and Japanese.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED] (Report of 2 November 1965).

[REDACTED] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

HQ (CS)

3.11.1965

21/43/9

13/14.10.65

OVERSEAS SERVICE AGENCY, CHINA - China Travel Service -
Identification of "Eugene"

Source was present when A.M. OSTLER (PF) drew M.B. WILLIAMS' attention to a mistake in the Auckland Herald of 13th October 1965 in regard to a short report of the farewell to the NZ delegation at Peking. The report stated that the second name of the three who farewelled the delegation as Mr YU Chih-ying. This amused OSTLER who commented that it referred to "Eugene" who, if she did have a husband, would certainly not be called Mr YU Chih-ying.

B.2.

HQ's Comment: Over a lengthy period there have been numerous reports concerning Eugene's association with CPNZ members and delegations visiting China. This appears to be the first report which establishes her identity. We have on record one YU Chih-ying who would appear to be identical with the above.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

CS.3.

F.F.

CS.1.

B.11.1965

Ralph Comyn BLACKLOCK - Visit to China.

Kenneth G. DOUGLAS said that during his visit to China, H.C. BLACKLOCK had raved about the "starving masses" in New Zealand during the depression. DOUGLAS commented that in Bill RICHARDSON's (W.B. RICHARDS ?) opinion BLACKLOCK is mad.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

CS.3.

P.F.

CS.1.

3.11.1965

John Andrew MANSON - Return from China.

Rona BAILEY said that Jack MANSON was to return to Wellington at 6.25 p.m. on Monday, 1st November, 1965.

B.2.

SOURCE:



(Report of 1 November 1965).



(CS)

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): DOA Reference: [REDACTED] Date: 18/22/10.65
 For File No. 21/2/27
 Original on 26/2/11
 Received on Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 12.11.1965

SUBJECT: MODERN FILMS - General

1. When I.R. MITCHELL recently delivered to Jock FOULDS a letter for the National Secretary to discuss at their meeting on the 21st October 1965, various items of interest were discussed.

6. Invitation for MITCHELL to visit China: When MITCHELL delivered the letter to FOULDS he took the opportunity to ask M.H. WILLIAMS whether a decision had been reached as to whether he should accept the invitation to visit China in June 1966. MITCHELL expressed a preference to visit North Korea in May 1966 in order to attend the Afro-Asian Film Festival. WILLIAMS promised an official answer in the near future.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DOA

4-8.10.65

HQ (CS)

20.10.65

P.P.

Cyril V. WALTER - Return to New Zealand

Subject returned to New Zealand on 4th October 1965 having decided to remain longer in China in order to attend the October 1st Celebrations. WALTER told A.M. OSTLER, with whom he was billeted while in Auckland, that he did not hold out a great deal of hope for getting contacts for W. JERMYN (Medical Aid Committee) but he would contact R.G. HEGMAN (PF) and J.G. LOCKE (PF) on his return to Christchurch on 6th October.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

21/2/27

Extract from " Rotorua Post (1) & Manawatu Evening Standard (2) " Newspaper.

Published at Rotorua & Palmerston North, on [date] 14/10/65 (1) & 20/10/65 (2)

SUBJECT: Chinese Delegation to China

(1)

● N.Z. Communists
The New Zealand Communist Party delegation led by Mr J. Manson, the Party's political committee member, left Peking yesterday to visit other cities of China before leaving for New Zealand, the New China News agency reported.
The delegation was seen off at the airport by Liu Ning-Yi, member of the central committee of the Communist party of China, and Yu Chih-Ying and Tien Fu, leading functionaries of departments of the central committee of the party.
14 OCT 1965
~~ROTORUA POST~~

(2)

General News
~~STANDARD EVENING STANDARD~~
N.Z. Reds In China
The New Zealand Communist Party delegation, led by Mr Jack Manson, the party's political committee member, left Peking yesterday to visit other cities of China before leaving for home. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Liu Ning-Yi, member of the central committee of the Communist Party of China, and Yu Chih-Ying and Tien Fu, leading functionaries of departments of the central committee of the party.

Extract from "N.Z. Herald" Newspaper. 21/2/27
Published at Auckland, on [date] 13 October 1965
SUBJECT: delegation to China - October 1965.

H.S.

A4/5/10.



N.Z. Reds On China Tour

NZPA-Reuter-Copyright

Peking

The New Zealand Communist Party delegation led by Mr J. Manson, the party's political committee member, left here to visit other cities of China before leaving for home, the New China News Agency reported.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr Liu Ning-Yi, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of China, and Mr Yu Chih-Ying and Mr Tien Fu, leading functionaries of departments of the central committee of the party.

Extract from " N.Z. Herald 21/2/27 ~~27~~
"Newspaper."Published at Dunedin, on [date] 13 October 1965.SUBJECT: Delegation to China - October 1965.

14/5/10.

N.Z. Reds On China Tour

NZPA-Reuter-Copyright

Peking

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The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr Liu Ning-Yi, a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of China, and Mr Yu Chih-Ying and Mr Tien Fu, leading functionaries of departments of the central committee of the party.



JUL 21/2/27

Extract from " STAR " Newspaper.

Published at CHRISTCHURCH, on [date] 13th OCTOBER 1965

SUBJECT: C.P. N.Z. Delegation to China

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

Communists From N.Z.

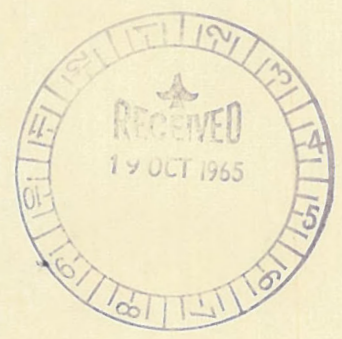
N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright
PEKING, October 12.
The New Zealand Communist Party delegation led by Mr Jack Manson, the party's political committee member, left yesterday to visit other cities of China before leaving for home.
The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr Lie Ning-Yi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Messrs Yu Chih-Ying and Tien Fu, leading functionaries of departments of the Central Committee.



Extract from " "PRESS" " 2/2/27 Newspaper.
Published at CHRISTCHURCH , on [date] 12th OCTOBER 1965
SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. Delegation to China

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

BANQUET IN PEKING
N.Z. Delegates Feted
(N.Z.P.A.-Reuter-Copyright)
HONG KONG, October 10.
Members of the New Zealand Communist Party delegation now visiting Peking were yesterday received by Mr Kang Sheng, alternate member of the political bureau and secretariat member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, the New China News Agency reported.
Mr Kang later gave a banquet for the New Zealanders.
The New Zealand delegation is being led by Mr Jack Manson, a member of the party's political committee.



21/2/27

DOA

28/1.10.65

HQ (CS)

12.10.65

P.F.

Donald H. ROSS - Criticism of Party Programme

A letter was received at the National Secretariat meeting held on 30th September 1965 from D.H. ROSS, who complained that there was not enough emphasis in the Party programme on the question of national independence. The Secretariat commented that there appeared to be a great deal of confusion in the letter but at the same time agreed that there was some merit in the criticism and it was decided that R. NUNES would draft a letter of reply stating that the question would be considered before the National Conference and dealt with in the Report to the Conference.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

Translation from the Russian language

2.

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
State Council of the People's Republic of China concerning their
"high regard for the Soviet people for fulfilling their inter-
national duty". The Vietnamese comrades have expressed their
Dear Comrades,

We received your reply to the letter from the Central
Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR
dated 3 April 1965, which contained a proposal for a summit
meeting of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the People's
Republic of China and the Soviet Union, for the purpose of
discussing means for safeguarding the security of the Democratic
Republic of Vietnam.

In your letter of 11 April 1965, you rejected such a
meeting and considered that "there is no necessity for fresh
discussions" on co-ordination of efforts and taking of joint
action to assist the heroic Vietnamese people. The situation
in Vietnam at the present time, the continuous provocation by
the American militarists of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
and their direct aggression against that fraternal country, are
causing all Socialist countries to feel justified alarm and
concern. The Soviet people have already taken the necessary
steps to grant effective aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people
in their fight against aggression by American imperialism, and
we will spare no efforts in future either, in supporting the
just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

At the same time, we consider the giving of aid to
Vietnam to be the international duty not only of the Soviet
Union but of all Socialist countries. It goes without saying
that the effectiveness of such aid can be greatly increased if
the Socialist countries would act in close unity, their efforts
co-ordinated and agreed upon.

The very fact of a demonstration of the unity of all
the Socialist countries, and particularly of the Soviet Union
and China, and a joint public declaration of their determination
to frustrate the aggressive schemes of imperialism, would
constitute serious support for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
and cool the ardour of the American imperialists. And this is
first and foremost in the vital interests of the Vietnamese
people fighting for their freedom and independence.

In the present circumstances, your refusal to participate
in united action to aid Vietnam, your openly demonstrating in
front of imperialism of your separate stand, and your efforts to
sharpen the differences between the CPSU and other fraternal
parties, are objectively encouraging the aggressors. This stand
taken by the Central Committee of the CPC and the Government
of the People's Republic of China is contrary to the fundamental
interests of the Vietnamese people, and the interests of all
Socialist countries. In rejecting the proposal of the Central
Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Government to hold a trilateral
meeting, you have as well hurled an unsubstantiated reproach at
the Soviet people by stating that the aid given to Vietnam by
the Soviet people was "too insubstantial". Such a statement
shows your pretensions to play the role of the supreme judge in
the mutual relations among the Socialist states, to arbitrarily
determine the character of such relations and define the quantity
and form of aid given by one nation to another.

We need not even mention the fact that you are the one
to know best about the quantity and form of Soviet aid given to
Vietnam. We do not think that you are unaware of the declarations
by the leaders of the Vietnamese Party of Workers and the
Democratic Republic of Vietnam containing their appreciation of
Soviet Union efforts. We can remind you of the statements by

to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Comrades HO CHI MINH, LE ZUAN and FAM WAN DONG concerning their "high regard for the Soviet people for fulfilling their international duty". The Vietnamese comrades have expressed their satisfaction that practically all of their requirements have received favourable consideration in the Soviet Union. In expressing their gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for their initiative in granting large-scale aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese comrades have stressed that this aid was satisfactory. And if any delay occurred in the delivery of the Soviet military equipment to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, it was not, as you well know, through the fault of the Soviet Union.

In your letter you state that "in all issues, which concern China, the approval must be given by the Chinese side". We are in complete agreement with that statement. It goes on without saying that in view of the distance between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and the necessity of using the Chinese People's Republic territory for speedier delivery of aid to Vietnam, co-ordination with the Chinese side on many practical aspects of this matter is required. Our proposal for a trilateral meeting of representatives from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, was motivated by the very idea that the aid to Vietnam would be more effective if all three countries could co-ordinate their efforts. It is quite evident that this kind of co-ordination would in no way infringe the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China.

As a result of the Soviet-Vietnamese negotiations held in Moscow in April of this year, we have reached an agreement on further assistance to Vietnam by the Soviet Union in view of the American bombings. The agreement reached concerns further delivery of arms and military equipment as well as other important matters. We consider that the results of our discussions would have been even more effective had the representatives of the People's Republic of China been present.

In conclusion, we would wish that our Chinese comrades should reconsider once again the seriousness of the whole situation existing in South East Asia, and also of their entering the path of close co-operation for the sake of strengthening the defence ability of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and granting aid and protection to the peaceful towns and villages against the barbarous bombings by American imperialists.

The fight against the increasing aggression of the USA demands from us practical action and a common stand in order to safeguard the security of frontiers of the socialist camp and its outpost in South East Asia. This constitutes today the sacred international duty of all Communist Parties.

With Communist greetings:

Central Committee
CPSU

The Council of Ministers
of the USSR

Moscow

17 April 1965.

We need not even say that you are the one to know best about the quantity and form of Soviet aid given to Vietnam. We do not think that you are unaware of the declarations by the leaders of the Vietnamese Party of Workers and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam containing their appreciation of Soviet Union efforts. We can remind you of the statements by

July 14, 1965

After JOHNSON's fraudulent "unconditional

disavowal, it is noted that in January this year the US authorities
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
of Viet Nam would present the following two demands: (1) stop
The Council of Ministers of the USSR stop supplying it
with guns, and (2) stop the attacks on the cities in the
South. Far from expressing any opposition to these
proposed demands of the US authorities, you officially

Dear Comrades, to the Vietnamese comrades. This proves
that you were acting according to the requirements of the
US imperialists and trying to obstruct the Vietnamese people's

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist
Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of
China have received and studied the letter of the Central
Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the
USSR dated April 17, 1965. We are glad that all socialist countries
should respect the stand of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and
the Government according to the principles guiding relations
among fraternal Parties, all Communist Parties are
independent and equal. A Party has every right to put
forward different views with regard to proposals made by
another Party, and it does not have the duty to express
agreement in every case. In our letter of reply of
April 11, 1965, for a number of reasons the Central
Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese
Government disagreed with your proposal of April 3 for a
summit meeting of Viet Nam, China and the Soviet Union.
This is quite a normal thing in relations between fraternal
Parties. Yet your letter of April 17 arbitrarily attacks
and abuses us, and even goes so far as to slander us as
"encouraging the aggressors". Where is there any sign in
this of independence and equality in the relationship
between fraternal Parties? What is it if not the
behaviour of a domineering patriarchal "father party"?

In your letter you say: for the United States or
make a deal with it on the Viet Nam question. Comrade
The very fact of a demonstration of line and
the unity of all the socialist countries, and
particularly of the Soviet Union and China,
and a joint public declaration of their
determination to frustrate the aggressive
schemes of imperialism, would constitute
serious support for the Democratic Republic
of Viet Nam and cool the ardour of the
American militarists.

At a time when US imperialism is stepping up its
aggression in South Viet Nam and wildly bombing the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, all socialist countries
should have the determination to frustrate the US imperialist
aggression and their stand should be one of firm support
against US aggression. The Chinese Communist Party and
the Chinese Government have always had this determination
and persisted in this stand. It has been our eager hope
that all the socialist countries, and particularly the
Soviet Union, would have the same determination and take
the same stand as we do. month later, JOHNSON came out with
his fraud of "unconditional discussions". Is it not clear
whose need However, what has actually happened is contrary
to our hopes. Your actions on the Viet Nam question show
that your stand is the diametrical opposite of the principled
stand a Marxist-Leninist Party should take.

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after JOHNSON's fraudulent "unconditional" We note that in January this year the US authorities expressed the hope that the Soviet Government would use its influence so that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam would accept the following two demands: (1) stop supporting the South, and first of all stop supplying it with guns, and (2) stop the attacks on the cities in the South. Far from expressing any opposition to these preposterous demands of the US authorities, you officially transmitted them to the Vietnamese comrades. This proves that you were acting according to the requirements of the US imperialists and trying to obstruct the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against US aggression.

In view of these circumstances, we explicitly told Comrade KOSYGIN in February this year when he passed through Peking on his visit to Viet Nam that all socialist countries should respect the stand of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify their fatherland, and demand the withdrawal of all the armed forces of the United States from Viet Nam, and that the Viet Nam question should be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves. We expressed the hope that the Soviet comrades would respect the opinions of the Vietnamese comrades and adopt the same stand as Viet Nam and China in joint opposition to US aggression.

In the course of the exchange of views between China and the Soviet Union, Comrade KOSYGIN stressed the need to help the United States "find a way out of Viet Nam". We then pointed out in all seriousness that since the US imperialists were intensifying their aggression against Viet Nam this was no time to negotiate with the US aggressors but a time to take up arms to resist them. Our hope was that you would not find a way out for the United States or make a deal with it on the Viet Nam question. Comrade KOSYGIN expressed agreement with our views at the time and stated that the new Soviet leadership would "not bargain with others on this issue".

But immediately after Comrade KOSYGIN returned to Moscow, you went back on your own promise and behind the backs of Viet Nam and China actively carried on international manoeuvres for "peace negotiations".

Most striking of all was the fact that on February 16, the day after Comrade KOSYGIN's return to Moscow, the Soviet Government officially put before Viet Nam and China the proposal for the convening of a new international conference on Indo-China, which in fact was advocacy of "unconditional negotiations" on the Viet Nam question. On February 23, disregarding the stand the Vietnamese Government took against this proposal and without waiting for a reply from the Chinese Government, you discussed with the French President, through the Soviet ambassador to France, the question of calling an international conference without prior conditions. Just over a month later, JOHNSON came out with his fraud of "unconditional discussions". Is it not clear whose needs you were catering to in proposing an international conference without prior conditions?

After JOHNSON's fraudulent "unconditional discussions" proposal was firmly rejected by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, you publicly ^{to help} insinuated that negotiations could be held if only the United States stopped its bombing of North Viet Nam. You st engaged in vigorous activities in the international field ^{we} with a view to putting this idea into effect. Moreover, you officially informed many fraternal Parties that you stood for negotiations with the United States on the condition that it stopped its bombing of North Viet Nam. ^{ry} You also said that ways and means should be sought to ^{and} settle the Viet Nam question through negotiations. These "conditional negotiations" and your previous "unconditional negotiations" are of a piece. For the very aim of the US bombing of North Viet Nam is to bring about "peace ^{but} negotiations" so that the United States may gain a breathing spell, continue to suppress the revolution in South Viet Nam and, through negotiations, perpetuate and legalize its occupation of South Viet Nam. To stop bombing and hold negotiations - this is exactly what US imperialism has been trying very hard but in vain to achieve. Not long after you advanced the idea of stopping the bombing, the JOHNSON Administration suspended its bombing of North Viet Nam for five days and at the same time demanded that the 30 million Vietnamese people should abandon their patriotic struggle against US aggression. Is it not clear that your idea was closely co-ordinated with the war blackmail of the US aggressors? ^{And if any delay occurred in the delivery}

At a time when the US imperialists are perpetrating aggression against socialist Viet Nam, instead of waging a tit-for-tat struggle against them you exchange information with the US authorities and co-ordinate with them. Sometimes you also utter a few words condemning US aggression against Viet Nam, but for all your words your underlying objective is to improve Soviet-US relations and your supreme principle is that nothing should hamper Soviet-US cooperation. Such is the tone of the statements of both February 8 and March 4 issued by the Soviet Government on the Viet Nam question. You are still pursuing the line of Soviet-US collaboration for the domination of the world.

^{Lies, however, cannot} The above facts show that, far from having the determination to frustrate US imperialist aggression, you are doing everything possible to find a way out for the US aggressors. In these circumstances, how can we make a demonstration of unity with you? If we showed unity with you, would that not mean we were following you in seeking friendship and cooperation with the US aggressors? Wouldn't it mean we were following you in subordinating the Viet Nam question to Soviet-US collaboration for the domination of the world? No, we will never do such a thing. ^{any long}

^{that this would violate the} The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have been doing everything in our power to give practical and effective aid to the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against US aggression, in ^{by} accordance with the needs of the Vietnamese comrades. By heroically resisting US imperialist aggression and defending the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp, the Vietnamese people have made enormous sacrifices and thus given tremendous help to all the other socialist countries. ^{formation of four thousand men to be stationed in Viet} Nam, without first obtaining her consent. ^{Under /4 ...} pretext of defending the territorial air of Viet Nam you wanted to occupy and use one or two airfields in

4.

It is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty to help the Vietnamese people to the best of our ability. In contrast to you, we hold that such help is nothing to boast about or preen oneself on. Speaking of gratitude, it is we who should be grateful to the Vietnamese people for the help they are giving us.

Now that the Vietnamese people are winning victory after victory in their struggle against US aggression and the US aggressors are beset with difficulties, you have recently given a certain amount of aid to the Vietnamese people. Such aid is necessary. In our opinion, the greater and the more practical it is, the better. But to date, both the quantity and the quality of your aid are far from commensurate with the strength of your country. The criticism we made of you in our letter of April 11 is in complete conformity with the facts. Far from admitting your mistakes, you label us as having "pretensions to play the role of the supreme judge in the mutual relations among the socialist states". Are people forbidden to criticise your mistakes? Are they "supreme judges" if they do? This only goes to show how inveterate is your great-power chauvinism.

Your letter states:

And if any delay occurred in the delivery of the Soviet military equipment to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, it was not, as you well know, through the fault of the Soviet Union.

According to you, it must be China's fault since it was not the fault of the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, you have long spread the lie throughout the world that China obstructed the transit of Soviet military equipment for Viet Nam. In this way you have insidiously slandered China and attempted to deceive those who are not aware of the truth.

Lies, however, cannot travel far. The truth is that, in accordance with understandings reached, we make the greatest possible effort and quickly transport to Viet Nam all Soviet military equipment needed by Viet Nam. The Vietnamese comrades know this fact, and you are not unaware of it either. One of the pretexts you used in spreading that lie is that we did not agree to your proposal for the transportation of a small amount of weapons (only 18 anti-aircraft guns, 75 anti-aircraft machine-guns and some ammunition) by 45 AN-12 aeroplanes in a showy long distance flight to Viet Nam across China. We considered that this would violate the principle of absolute secrecy which you yourselves demanded. Besides, the Vietnamese comrades did not ask for shipment by air. Therefore, we made a timely suggestion that the weapons be transported by land. Later you agreed and, in fact, this was how they were transported. That you went so far as to use this event to attack China is too unscrupulous for words.

It should also be pointed out that in assisting Viet Nam, you wanted to send via China a regular army formation of four thousand men to be stationed in Viet Nam, without first obtaining her consent. Under the pretext of defending the territorial air of Viet Nam you wanted to occupy and use one or two airfields in

southwestern China and to station a Soviet armed force of five hundred men there. You also wanted to open an air corridor in China and obtain for Soviet aeroplanes the privilege of free traffic in her air space. In view of these moves of yours and your collusion with US imperialism, we have every reason to think that you have ulterior motives in offering such assistance.

Frankly speaking, we cannot trust you. We and other fraternal countries learned bitter lessons in the past from KHRUSHCHEV's evil practice of control under the cover of aid. The same old tricks you are now playing on the Viet Nam question are even less likely to work. China is not one of your provinces. We cannot accept your control. Nor will we help you to control others. Naturally, we could not but categorically reject your unreasonable demands as enumerated above.

We have carefully observed your activities on the Viet Nam question during the past few months. A series of facts compel us to conclude that on the Viet Nam question you are pursuing a policy of appeasement towards the United States, attempting to strike a political bargain with US imperialism and betray the Vietnamese people's cause of liberation, and that you are practising great-power chauvinism towards fraternal countries, attempting to gain military control over them and hitch them to your chariot of Soviet-US collaboration for the domination of the world. Your April 3 proposal for a summit meeting of Viet Nam, China and the Soviet Union was an important step in the application of your line of appeasement and great-power chauvinism. You intended to lure us into your trap through such a meeting, so that you could obtain the qualification to speak on behalf of Viet Nam and China in your international manoeuvres, strengthen your position for doing a political deal with US imperialism and build up your capital for deceiving the revolutionary people throughout the world.

In these circumstances, a summit meeting of Viet Nam, China and the Soviet Union would do no good, only harm. Therefore, we did not agree to your proposal.

To obscure the dividing line between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism you parade the idea that differences can be put aside and "united action" taken in common against imperialism. This is sheer demagoguery. The fundamental differences between you and ourselves are precisely differences as to whether or not to oppose imperialism headed by the United States, whether or not to make revolution and whether or not to support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. How can differences of so fundamental a nature be put aside?

You talk glibly about united action. Why then do you continue your hostile policy towards fraternal Albania?

You talk glibly about united action. Why then do you carry out subversion and disruption against the Communist Party of Japan in collusion with US imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries?

You talk glibly about united action. Why then do you incessantly distribute anti-Chinese propaganda theses and make anti-Chinese reports everywhere in your country,

6.7.

constantly spread lies against China among fraternal Parties and in international democratic organisations and ceaselessly carry on secret diplomatic manoeuvres against China in many capitalist countries? no matter how many kind words you speak or how many pretty tricks you play.

You convened the March Moscow meeting, and in so doing went a step further in openly splitting the international communist movement. Instead of making any efforts to correct your mistakes you are now continuing with your splitting activities. This being so, what is the meaning of your cry for united action?

Clearly enough, by united action you mean that the fraternal Parties should obey the orders of your "father party", that the fraternal Parties and fraternal countries should become your instruments in executing your policy of US-Soviet collaboration for the domination of the world, and that the fraternal Parties should follow your revisionist theory and line. It is absolutely impossible to expect Marxist-Leninists to take such united action with you. fraternal greetings!

The Vietnam question is a focal point in the present international struggle. If you are really willing to take united action with the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people of the world, you should thoroughly change your erroneous stand on the question.

You should immediately cease your overt and covert complicity with US imperialism and stop your political dealings with the United States for a sell-out of the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people; you should cease to co-ordinate with US imperialism in plotting the swindle of "peace negotiations" and cease to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people.

You should give genuine support to the Vietnamese people in their effort to carry the war of resistance through to the end, until every single US aggressor is driven out of Viet Nam. You should send more, and practical and good quality military and civilian supplies to Viet Nam, and not old, out-of-date, impractical and inferior things just to make a show of doing your duty or for demagogic purposes. You should make a clean break with your bad habit of great-power chauvinism and honestly perform your internationalist obligations, and you must not utilise your so-called aid to achieve your ulterior aims.

You should direct the spearhead of struggle against US imperialism, and not against fraternal Parties and fraternal countries. You should change your hostile policy towards fraternal Albania and put a stop to your disruptive activities against the Japanese Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist Parties. You should not oppose socialist China, which firmly supports Viet Nam, by allying yourselves with US imperialism, which is committing aggression against Viet Nam, and with the Indian reactionaries and the TITO clique, who serve US imperialism. You should put an end to your campaign of slander against China on the Viet Nam question, cease concocting lies against China and abandon your shameful attempt to sow dissension among the fraternal countries.

COPY

7.

July 14, 1965

Only when you have done all this will you be able to speak of united action with the Marxist-Leninists and revolutionary people on the Viet Nam question. Otherwise, you will not be trusted no matter how many find words you speak or how many petty tricks you play.

In the last analysis, the mistakes you have committed on the Viet Nam question are the inevitable result of your obdurate pursuit of the revisionist line as laid down by the 20th and the 22nd Congresses and in the Programme of the CPSU. So long as you hold fast to this erroneous line, you are bound to run your head against a brick wall on all major issues. We hope that you will make a thorough self-criticism, examine yourselves seriously and abandon the revisionist line, the line of Soviet-US collaboration for the domination of the world, and the line of great-power chauvinism and splittism, and return to the correct path of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

According to the principles guiding relations between fraternal greetings: Parties are independent and equal. A Party has every right to put forward different views with regard to proposals made by another Party, and it does not have the duty to express agreement in every case. In our letter of reply of April 19, 1965, for a number of years, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government disagreed with your proposal of April 3 for a summit meeting of Viet Nam, China and the Democratic Republic of China. This is quite a normal thing between fraternal Parties. Yet your letter of April 12 arbitrarily attacks and abuses us, and even goes so far as to slander us as "encouraging the aggressors". Where is there any sign in this of independence and equality in the relationship between fraternal Parties? What is it if not the behaviour of a domineering patriarchal "father party"?

In your letter you say:

The very fact of a demonstration of the unity of all the socialist countries, and particularly of the Soviet Union and China, and a joint public declaration of their determination to frustrate the aggressive schemes of imperialism, would constitute serious support for the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and cool the ardour of the American militarists.

At a time when US imperialism is stepping up its aggression in South Viet Nam and wildly beating the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, all socialist countries should have the determination to frustrate the US imperialist aggression and their stand should be one of firm support against US aggression. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government have always had this determination and persisted in this stand. It has been our eager hope that all the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union, would have the same determination and take the same stand as we do.

However, what has actually happened is contrary to our hopes. Your actions on the Viet Nam question show that your stand is the diametrical opposite of the principled stand a Marxist-Leninist Party should take.

21/2/27

RED CHINA SHOWS INTEREST IN NEW ZEALAND

- 8 OCT 1965

From
MAXWELL BREM,
a New Zealand journalist,
in Hongkong

DIPLOMATICALLY, New Zealand and Communist China are not on speaking terms with each other. Yet there are signs that the Chinese are attempting to establish a kind of rapport with some people in New Zealand outside the orbit of the Communist Party and its clandestine followers.

Several specialist organisations in China are reported to have extended invitations for expenses-paid visits to members of their New Zealand counterparts.

One approach that materialised concerned a New Zealand journalist who recently found in his mail a personal invitation from the All-China Journalists' Association.

The journalist could not explain how or why he had been selected, nor could he discover from the letter any indication of an ulterior motive. He had not been asked to express any views nor even write about China on his return.

His curiosity aroused, he decided to accept the offer, and due course his travel vouchers awaited him. When he passed through Hongkong on his way to the Lowu border, his bewilderment had not been alleviated.

Contrary Posture

China accords guest treatment to people of many nationalities. But what lends significance to the New Zealand case is the regime's contrary posture toward the New Zealand Government which, in the eyes of the Communists, committed its gravest sin by militarily supporting the United States in South Vietnam.

On this issue, China takes great exception, and went as far as excluding a New Zealand correspondent from attending a news conference in Peking on September 26 and a 10-day tour that followed.

Long Exile

For the first time, China parted the bamboo curtain to enable the Hongkong press and foreign correspondents to interview General Li Tsung-jen, a former acting Nationalist president, who returned to Communist China recently after a long exile in the United States.

The dispensation did not extend to representatives of news media in countries whose troops were engaged in South Vietnam.

However, there are fairly sound reasons why Communist China may want to woo individuals — even from relatively tiny and far-off New Zealand. The obvious conclusion is that individuals, especially those in influential positions, help in creating a climate of opinion which in turn plays its part in the shaping of official policies.

attention to itself inside New Zealand and enable it to shout with a louder voice outside.

The Chinese, for their part, have striven to laud the New Zealand Communist Party at every opportunity, and visits of party members have risen accordingly.

For nearly a decade, members of the party have spent periods of varying length undergoing training in China. The general secretary, Mr V. G. Wilcox, has been there five times in as many years, and was there again between March 12 and March 29 this year.

Party Chairman

Recent visitors include Mr M. H. Williams, chairman of the party.

Hsia Hui (the New China News Agency) reported that Mr Williams called at the Peking Union Hospital on March 20 and greeted four Chinese students who, the Chinese claimed, had been victimised by the Russians for taking part in anti-United States demonstrations in Moscow.

Mr Williams took the opportunity to observe that "the whole history of the proletarian movement is marked by struggle for elementary civil rights — the right of free speech and the right to demonstrate. They (the students) have met with determined opposition to the class enemy."

Other Peking visitors have included a representative of the New Zealand Peace Council, who was greeted by New Zealanders resident in China.

In July, a New Zealander made the journey on behalf of the Auckland branch of the New Zealand-China Society. He brought art and gifts said to be from pupils of the Northcote Intermediate, Pasadena

Intermediate and Pt Chevalier schools, the children of the Beeville community, the Auckland Society of Friends, the Union of New Zealand Women, Esperantists and individuals.

Apparent Belief

In these circumstances, it is perhaps not illogical for the Chinese to be deluded into believing that many local sympathies rest with the New Zealand Communist Party. Such a belief may explain why Peking welcomes New Zealanders with one hand while the other hand is clenched in contempt over Vietnam and over New Zealand's growing links with the Nationalists in Taiwan.

The attitude of China to New Zealand is understood to be guided by Mr Rewi Alley, the New Zealand poet and teacher, who has lived in China for 40 years and who has been a firm supporter of the Communist regime.

The pro-Chinese swing of the New Zealand Communist Party is believed to have been consolidated on Mr Alley's trip to New Zealand in 1959-60 when the Sino-Soviet split was warming up and the Chinese were interested in securing some support for their position.

Some observers associate the New Zealand Communist Party line with the 20th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1956 when Mr Khrushchev denounced Stalin. The stand became apparent after the 22nd congress in 1961 when the New Zealand Communists broke away from their long-time Australian comrades, who followed Russia.

The dissension that led to the formation of a pro-Soviet faction in Christchurch in September, 1964, was not alto-

gether unforeseen. Two members of the main Communist Party condemned the splinter group at the Albanian anniversary celebrations in Tirana last November, claiming that the pro-Soviet group received "substantial aid from the Russians through their Wellington embassy."

Later, the party told the Japanese Communist Party, the other pro-Chinese party from which a pro-Soviet faction has emerged, that "we, too, have been subjected to a plot to split our party and deviate it from the revolutionary line to a social democratic line."

The Peking Government's vested interest in maintaining whatever New Zealand support there might be behind its protégé should, therefore, not be underestimated. Should New Zealand's trade increase appreciably with China, for instance, there is little doubt that the New Zealand party will be hoping that the kudos will reflect on the local Communists.

Often Communist govern-

ments have used the prospect of trade to support local parties and give them a respectability that might ordinarily be lacking.

Trade between New Zealand and China has dropped considerably in recent years. In the last financial year it fell by about £1 million.

Odd Mixture

New Zealand exports to Mainland China consist chiefly of wool and other animal hair, hides, skins and tallow. From July, 1964, to March, 1965, exports totalled £1,059,956, including £20 for agricultural machinery and implements.

Imports for the same period totalled £785,165. They were an odd mixture ranging from crude animal materials to standard-type cotton fabrics.

The lack of diplomatic relations makes trade negotiations difficult and hopes on both sides for expanding the markets are, in the present international context, unlikely to eventuate.

Puny Party

The current overtures to New Zealanders cannot at the moment be directly attributed to such a purpose, nor can they naively be put down to wholly genuine aims of fostering tourism or goodwill. A much more likely explanation is the desire of the Peking Government to enhance its prestige and that of its staunchest Western supporter, the New Zealand Communist Party.

Though one of the puniest Red parties in the world, the New Zealand Communists have lately come to assume somewhat disproportionate importance in the turbulent world Communist movement.

Since rejecting the Soviet line, the party in New Zealand has been warmly welcomed by the Chinese, and will no doubt prove useful to them. The Chinese view the kinship of the New Zealand Communists as evidence of the kind of backing they hope they will find in the developed nations.

One of the reasons advanced in Hongkong for the hard-line militancy proclaimed by the New Zealand Communists is that the party, irked by the disdain in which it is held at home, took up an extreme posture to draw

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

See

7/2

*

PEOPLE'S VOICE

Extract from "_____ " Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 6 October 1965

SUBJECT:

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

C.P. DELEGATION TO CHINA

The Communist Party of New Zealand delegation at present in China attending the 16th Anniversary celebrations, to mark the founding of the People's Republic of China, is headed by Mr. J. Manson, member of the Political Committee, C.P.N.Z.

Other members of the delegation are Messrs. G. H. Andersen, R. Gough (both of Auckland) and W. Wedlock (of Wellington).

Mrs. M. Manson is accompanying the delegation. >

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of
(T.S. only) copies

From: DOA Our File: [REDACTED] of 23.9.65
 To: HQ (CS) Date: 6.10.1965 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONSHIP WITH CP CHINA - Trade Unions

1. May Day 1966: M.H. WILLIAMS said that the Chinese want 5 New Zealand delegates for next May Day and will pay their fares. They would prefer to send invitations to the individuals concerned rather than to the Trade Unions.

2. WILLIAMS mentioned Toby (T. McG.) HILL and Fincher MARTIN (PFs) as two possible choices - the former is still co-operative towards the CPNZ according to WILLIAMS. It was also suggested that if 2 invitations could be sent to the May Day Committee in Wellington then possibly MARTIN and Tom POTAE could go as representatives of the Committee. MANSON had told WILLIAMS that the Wellington May Day Committee is still in operation with a Bank Account, having made a profit from past May Day celebrations.

3. WILLIAMS also said that China was very keen to have New Zealand Trade Unionists go over there, and he suggested that someone should be appointed to correspond directly with the Chinese on Trade Union affairs.

H.3.'s Comment: It is interesting to note that information on NZ Trade Union affairs might be sent straight to China and not through Bona BAILEY, HSINHUA representative in New Zealand. BAILEY's original brief (refer report on PF of March 1964) included Trade Union matters.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

John
Ogus

T. McG. Hill -
 W. MARTIN -
 Tom Potae -
 H.3.1/1 -
 R. Bailey -

2/10.

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

15,000/2/63-65018V

Extract from " N.Z. Herald " ^{- HQ} ^{AK/5/10.} ^{21/2/27} Newspaper.
Published at Auckland, on [date] 30.9.65.
SUBJECT: _____

Visiting China
NZPA - Reuter - Copyright
Hongkong
A New Zealand Communist
Party delegation has arrived
in Peking to attend the China
National Day celebrations,
says the New China news
agency. The delegation is led
by Mr J. Mansor.



R 76 [redacted]

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

DOA

HQ (CS)

30.9.1965

10.9.65

P.F.

Ian Rex MITCHELL - Invitation to visit China and Vietnam

1. I.R. MITCHELL has asked the CP Secretariat whether they have yet discussed his invitation to visit China and Vietnam, which he received 3½ months ago, as he has just received a letter asking whether he is coming or not.

2. MITCHELL commented that he would prefer to postpone the visit until May 1966 when there is to be an Afro-Asian Film Festival in Korea. He is anxious to attend this Festival in order to build up some African contacts, and thinks that he could go on from there to China.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

D.O.A.

9.9.65

HQ (CS)

29.9.1965

P.F.

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN - Expenses for Trip to China.

G.H. ANDERSEN told source that the CPNZ would allow him £6 per day expenses for his forthcoming trip to China and that the CP National Centre would pay the cost of his passport.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)


D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

29.9.1965


P.P.s

21/2/24
6-8.9.65

John A. and Marion B. HANSON -- Visit to China.

Ray NUNES is to billet J.A. and M.B. HANSON prior to their delegation's departure, from Auckland, for China on 24th September, 1965.

B.2.

SOURCE: 

 (DOA)

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From CS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of
To CS.1. Date 21.9.1965 Your File: of
SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relations with Communist Party of China - Delegations.

It was reported that John A. MANSON (and his wife Marion B. MANSON) would arrive in Auckland by air from Wellington on Wednesday 22nd September, 1965, and leave Auckland for overseas on Friday 24th September with the CPNZ delegation to China. While in Auckland MANSON was to stay with Ray NUNES.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (CS)

Copy to D.O.A.

24h
Copies: J.A. Manson ✓
Marion B. Manson ✓
R. Nunes ✓
21/43/2 ✓ [REDACTED]

29/9

CLASSIFICATION:

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27
Copy No. 281
of 1 copies
(T.S. only)

C51 14/9

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK 5/10 of

To: H.Q.

Date: 17 Sept. 1965. Your File: of

SUBJECT:

CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA, October 1965.



1. The CPNZ delegation (October 1965) to China has been booked to travel as follows :-

24 September, Auckland - Sydney, Flight QF.357.

24 September, Sydney - Hong Kong, Flight QF.274.

No return booking has been made.

2. The following names were given to source as comprising the party to travel :-

Gordon Harold ANDERSEN (PF)✓
Raymond Bernard GOUGH (PF)✓
John Andrew MANSON (PF)✓
Marion Bessie MANSON (ir)✓
and William WEDLOCK (ir)✓

Source: Qantas Airways, Auckland.



District Officer.



File

Copies

31/1/3

21/43/2



2/9

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

MINUTE SHEET

21/2/27.

Department:

Subject:

October Delegation to China

File No.

To ---

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

DCA has telephoned the following travel details for this delegation:

24 Sept 65 - dep Auckland for Sydney - QF 357

24 Sept 65 dep Sydney for Hong Kong - QF 274

Passport details.

G.H. Anderson No. RO 17394 issued 16. 9. 65

R.B. Bough No. RO 14815 issued 30. 7. 65

7/4

~~SECRET~~21/2/27.
R. 379.

14/9/1965

CPRE DELEGATION TO CHINA

1. Please refer to our letter R.86 of 8th April, 1964, which gives details of John Andrew MANSION.

2. A CPRE delegation which is due to visit China for the forthcoming October Revolution celebrations is comprised of the following persons: -

(a) John Andrew MANSION: Leader of delegation. Wellington District Secretary CPRE. Political and National Committee member. Description already notified when he attended 1964 China May Day celebrations.

(b) Marion Bessie MANSION: Wife of J.A. MANSION. One-time CPRE member (1949-1964). Description: -

Born: 21.6.1924, Cardiff, Wales;
Height: 5'6";
Build: plump;
Hair: fair;
Occupation: schoolteacher and housewife;
Passport: NZ No.C.301981 issued Wellington 17.2.1963;
Photo: copies attached.

(c) Gordon Harold (Bill) ANDERSON: National Committee member and member of National Trade Union Bureau. Drivers' Union official. The most influential Communist in Trade Union circles. Has pro-Soviet leanings. Description: -

Born: 21.1.1924, Auckland;
Height: 5'11½";
Build: strong;
Hair: fair, receding;
Eyes: blue, wears glasses;
Occupation: Secretary, Northern Drivers' Union;
Passport: NZ No.R.017394 issued Auckland 16.9.1963;
Photo: copies attached.

(d) Raymond Bernard COUGH: District Committee member. Trade Union official. Active member since 1948. Description: -

Born: 11.3.1929, Pahiatua;
Height: 5'8";
Build: strong;
Hair: brown;
Occupation: engineer;
Passport: NZ No.R.016815 issued Auckland 30.7.1965;
Photo: copies attached.

(e) William WELLOCK: First came to security notice in 1946. Long-standing CPRE member. Description: -

Born: 15.7.1924, Fiji. Quarter caste Fijian;
Height: 5'6";
Build: solid;
Hair: black;
Occupation: electrician;
Passport: NZ No.R.016688 issued Wellington 22.7.1965;
Photo: copies attached.

~~SECRET~~

24/9/68

2./ ...

~~SECRET~~

2.

3. The delegation is booked to leave Auckland on 24th September, 1965, and their itinerary is as follows: -

24.9.65: depart Auckland for Sydney by Flight QF.357;
24.9.65: depart Sydney for Hong Kong by Flight QF.274.

No return bookings have been made to date.

17th September, 1965.

Encl.

copies to P.F. ✓
31/1/3 ✓
21/4/3/2. ✓

65/
for signatures please.

11/9/65.

~~SECRET~~

CS.3.

21/43/2

CS.1.

16.9.1965

CPNZ - Relations with Communist Party of China - Delegations.

1. Source reported that John A. MANSON, his wife Marion B. MANSON, and William WEDLOCK were to leave Wellington by air at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday 22 September 1965, to join the CPNZ delegation to visit China.

2. Rona BAILEY had arranged to take the MANSONs and their children to the airport. After their departure Frankie MANSON was to be left in town (with Mrs NEWTON - MANSON's mother) and the two boys were to be taken back to Porirua by Mrs Elva WEDLOCK (PF).

3. MANSON had agreed to take some material overseas to give to Ruth M. LAKE (PF) from Rona BAILEY.

C.2.

SOURCE:

(CS)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: DOA
To: HQ (CS) Date: 3.9.1965 Our File: [REDACTED] of: 16/20.8.65
Your File: 21/2/27 of: _____
SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - October Delegation

The following is the text of a cable sent by the CPNZ to the Central Committee, Box 502, Peking:

"Please cable quickly return tickets Auckland to Hong Kong for Mrs MANSON, Messrs ANDERSEN, WEDLOCK, GOUGH, MANSON. Total five tickets. Signed WILLIAMS".

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

244
Copies: 21/43/2 ✓
Barton Berry Alaman ✓
A. H. Anderson ✓
W. Wedlock ✓

CLASSIFICATION: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

CS.3.

21/2/6

CS.1.

24.8.1965

CPNZ - Political Committee Meeting.

1. When he returned on 18th August, 1965, from the CPNZ Political Committee meeting, John A. MANSCH outlined briefly to Rona BAILEY matters he had discussed when in Auckland.

2. Overseas Delegations:

- (a) To China: The National Secretariat had agreed that his wife, Marion B. MANSCH, should accompany him on the delegation to China. MANSCH complained of the lack of thought given to selecting personnel for delegations and said that E.R. (Ray) COUGH and Gordon H. ANDERSON irritated each other and just did not get on. MANSCH thought that this was a very bad thing but considered that he, as leader of the delegation, would be able to handle the situation.

.....

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED] (CS)



Intra-party War

(*Christchurch Star* 24/2/65)

Nearing Crisis

Wellington "Star" Reporter

WITH the arrival in Auckland of two top-level pro-Chinese Australian Communists, it is believed that the intra-party war is now gradually approaching a crisis. They are Mr E. F. (Ted) Hill, leader of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), and Mr F. Johnson, one of his moderately senior lieutenants.

Their visit is part of the continuing and intensifying battle within the New Zealand Communist Party between those who back the pro-Chinese alignment enforced by the party's leaders, and those who would prefer the party to align itself with Russian policies of peaceful co-existence.

In Christchurch, the unrealistic pro-Chinese policy of the national leaders has reduced the party to about twenty-five members.

The Christchurch branch, in spite of its small membership, has Mr Ralph Hegman, of Auckland, as full-time functionary.

Only Eight

In Greymouth, formerly a hot-bed of Communist sympathy, there are only eight party members left.

Resentment has also grown among party members in Christchurch and Wellington because leaders like Messrs Victor Wilcox and Mervyn Williams, general secretary and president respectively of the Communist Party of New Zealand, have become so bound-up with their own importance in the international set-up, that junior officers are handling the day-to-day running of the party.

Such members think that the "real need"—getting out to the workers—is being ignored by the leadership.

The Last

The party is also losing ground among the unions. The most influential Communist in trade union circles, Mr G. H. Andersen, of Auckland, in the Drivers' Union, is the last pro-Soviet man left on the national committee of the party.

It will depend on the outcome of the current battles whether he is "one of the next to go."

Recent events which illustrate the disruption caused by the pro-Chinese policies of the leadership include:

Own Party

• The defection from the party of seven prominent Christchurch members led by Mr Frank McNulty, and Mr James Callaghan, who

now publish their own paper, the "Worker."

• The expulsion of the whole thirteen members of the Dunedin branch in June this year.

• The expulsion of Mr George Jackson, one time chairman of the Communist Party of New Zealand, from its national committee and political committee last month.

• The recent expulsion of Mr A. B. Skilton, formerly national organiser and leading Auckland member, because he visited the Soviet Union last year — without party authority. The party believed he was carrying out negotiations in Russia, and he had obviously gone with the knowledge of the Soviet Legation in Wellington.

• This caused a crisis in relations between the party and the Legation. The party has issued a special instruction that members must not have any contact with the Legation without express authority from the national office.

• The resignation of Mr T. W. Feary, long-time party stalwart in Wellington, who holds staunch pro-Soviet views. His vituperative resignation letter was copied and widely circulated by the Christchurch defectors.

• More puzzling was the resignation last month of Mr P. W. G. McAra, till then national organiser and member of the Selection National Secretariat.

Mr McAra gave old age as his reason. He is a hale and hearty 60 years old, where other leaders are visibly wilting under the strain.

To China

Mr Williams has gone to China for V.I.P. medical treatment, and Mr Wilcox has also had time off for health reasons.

Mr McAra has not resigned entirely from the party, only from his paid full-time posts, but party members are wondering whether the pro-Chinese policies, personally clashes or some other reason was the real cause.

Mr Hill last visited New Zealand in December, 1963, when speculation suggested that he was aiming at a pro-Chinese "Australasian international." Since then Mr Wilcox and Mr Williams have repeatedly visited Australia, where Mr Hill

is believed to have been one of their main contacts.

Only Once

However, they met the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Australia only once in that period, for an acrimonious discussion last year.

After this visit, the C.P.A. attacked their policies in a pamphlet "Rebuilding Traustasman Communist Unity."

The Communist Party of New Zealand retorted with a pro-Chinese rejoinder called "Foundations of Communist Unity." The Soviet Union joined in with its own pamphlet, attacking the pro-Chinese Wilcox policies.

All these pamphlets were widely distributed in New Zealand last year.

Signs

Many signs have been apparent that the intra-party war is hotting up. Last year, for example, Russian journalist Valentin Mikallov and Mr Alec Robertson, a Central Committee official of the Communist Party of Australia, teamed up to visit New Zealand in order to get in touch with pro-Soviet members of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Mrs Freda Brown, another C.P.A. Central Committee member, visited New Zealand last month.

The New Zealand party's pro-Chinese leaders have been alarmed at the wide-ranging contacts she achieved with pro-Soviet elements and groups which have already broken away from the local Communist Party.

Expelled

She stayed in Dunedin with Mr E. W. Hunter, a former leader of the Dunedin Communist Party branch which was expelled in toto from the party in June for pro-Soviet sympathies.

The party leadership has now sent Mrs L. Rita Smith to Dunedin on a salary of about £1000 a year, in an attempt to found a new pro-Chinese branch there—but, as far as is known, she is the only party member left in the city.

Meantime, the Communist Party of New Zealand continues to be one of the gems in Peking's crown—the only Western and English-speaking party which is aligned with China. And China gives Messrs Wilcox and Williams enormous publicity in her battle with Russia for influence.

Axis

A growing trend has been evident towards a kind of axis which includes the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr Hill's party in Australia, the Indonesian Communist Party, and Peking.

In 1964, Mr Wilcox spoke so vehemently in favour of confrontation in Indonesia, that the New Zealand Government's office there felt compelled to release a statement showing the extent of the party's real support in New Zealand.

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

AK/4/15

HQ (CS)

18.8.1965

P.F.

Ronald TAYLOR - Requests Medical Check in China.

R. TAYLOR's request to the CPNZ National Office that arrangements be made for him to have a medical check in China, when returning to New Zealand from Albania, is thought to be awkward as air travel from Albania is rather complicated.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

C.S.CPNZ - Relations with China.

1. I have studied the attached notes which are, as is stated, a "general outline of conditions under which foreign experts are engaged to work in China". I would make the following points: -
 - (a) All the papers appear to be supplementary to each other.
 - (b) The notes (and also the discussion) appear to have been prepared in China - it is noted that at the foot of two of the reports (including the last) the following appears "Peking, May, 1964".
 - (c) The notes appear to relate to a New Zealander (or New Zealanders) contemplating an engagement in China - it is noted that in the "Notes on living in China" there are several references to New Zealand (re airmail, cosmetics, etc.)
 - (d) The notes on "Contract" mainly relate to a woman ("she", "her", etc.) but this may merely be a generalization as it is noted in the "Supplementary Provisions to the Contract" that it states "Party B may bring her family (i.e. husband or wife, etc.)" - if the contract was specifically drawn up for a woman there would surely have been no necessity to make provision for a "wife".
2. The only CPNZ member to take up a Chinese engagement subsequent to the 9th May, 1964, was John Findlay EWEN (he left on 12th January, 1965). It is known that during May and June 1964 there had been discussions with John and Joyce EWEN concerning this trip. The latter did not go but it is known that her engagement was also under consideration.
3. There were no visitors from Communist China in New Zealand on 9th May, 1964, (a two-man Chinese delegation arrived on 16th July, 1965, and stayed for about 10 days).
4. The only CPNZ members visiting China on 9th May, 1964, were John Andrew MANSON (leader), August Frederick SMITH and Athol Frederick MACE, comprising a delegation to the May Day celebrations.
5. It is quite possible that the attached notes were supplied to the CPNZ by John A. MANSON on his return.
6. The earlier engagement by the Chinese of Brian A. and Jacqueline L. FOX (PPs) proved to be something of a fiasco. There had been considerable trouble with FOX, and in consequence it could be expected that the whole matter of Chinese engagement of New Zealanders would be discussed between Peking and the CPNZ. MANSON was possibly the Party's instrument in the matter.
7. If MANSON was not involved then the person engaged in the discussions could have been Ruth Mary LAKE or Douglas William LAKE or even Rewi ALLEY, all of whom are fulfilling engagements for the Chinese in Peking.

13th August, 1965.

(CS.1)

MINUTE SHEET

Department: 21/2/27

Subject: C.P.N.Z. - Relations with China

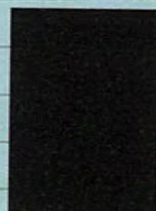
File No.

To—

CS,

Ref the attached copies of notes which were
once in H. H. WILLIAMS' possession

1st para page 1 of 'A' refers to a discussion on 9 May 64.
Can you say whether this date holds any clue
as to where the discussion was held and
between whom?



9/8/65

A

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

The following notes are based on a discussion held on May 9, 1964. They have been prepared to give a general outline of the conditions under which foreign experts are engaged to work in China. Families are welcome and both husband and wife can be appointed to positions providing they have the necessary skills. In any event work can be arranged according to their skills for accompanying wives - or husbands - who on arrival decide that they wish to work.

1. Fares: Fares are paid both ways for husband and wife and children under 18. Fares include transport of luggage, meals, and accommodation en route.

2. Salary: The usual salary range is between 400 and 700 yuan a month, the actual amount depending on qualifications and experience (6.818 yuan = £1St.). This makes foreign experts easily the highest-paid people in China.

3. Accommodation: Free furnished accommodation including heating and lighting is provided for experts and their families. (Note: Food is the main expenditure which experts face. Its cost is subsidised 50% and at the main guest house for example a family of 4 lives well for 6 to 8 yuan a day. They can eat good wholesome food for considerably less if they so desire and can of course pay more if expensive dishes are ordered).

4. Medical Care: Free medical care is provided for experts and their families.

5. Transport: Free transport to and from work is provided for experts.

6. Allowances: (a) On arrival a settling in allowance equivalent to one month's salary is paid. If both husband and wife are working, only one such allowance is paid, the equivalent of whichever salary is the higher.

(b) Experts are paid one month's extra salary when leaving for their home country following one but less than three years of service. Two months' extra salary is paid after three but less than five years' service and three months' extra salary is paid after five or more years.

7. Taxation: All payments including salary are tax-free.

8. There are no age limitations or special health requirements. Experts are only expected to be free from any disability that would prevent them from doing their work.

9. Hours of work: The normal hours of work are 8 hours a day, 6 days a week.

10. Remitting money home: Experts accompanied by their families may remit 30% of salary home annually.

Experts who are single or whose families do not accompany them may remit home 50% of their salaries.

In both cases this right is cumulative, i.e. may be carried over from year to year.

11. Leave: One month's paid leave a year. Usually the organisation recommends a suitable place for a holiday and will pay return fares to that place for the expert and his family.

12. Home Leave: (a) A single person or one unaccompanied by family whose term is two years may go home on one month's leave after 12 months with return fare paid, i.e. he may take his month's annual leave at home.

(b) An expert accompanied by his family can go home after two years on condition that his term is for more than three years. After that, home leave may be taken every three years.

The organisation will pay the return fare for the expert only. Time for home visits not to exceed 6 weeks. (Note: It has been suggested that this period could be extended by agreement without the salary continuing).

13. Schooling: Schooling for children can be arranged and organisations will help them to enter Chinese schools.

14. Special cases: If children not supporting themselves are left behind in the home country, application may be made to remit home additional amounts of foreign exchange and the payment of additional allowances will be considered in individual cases.

15. Sick leave is granted.

16. Orientation tours: Where an expert will be helped in the work he is doing by visiting one or more regions of China, there is provision for this to be done, the organisation paying transport and accommodation costs. This is not an entitlement but the provision is in fact widely used.

17. Qualifications: People with experience are wanted. Those working as polishers should have some experience in publishing and editing work. They will be concerned chiefly with problems of language and expression.

Teachers also should have experience of teaching and there is a need also for those who can help in the compilation of text books.

18. Contracts: All experts will be expected to sign contracts which will usually be for terms of one or two years.

19. Basis for contract: Attached is one sample copy of the contract which has been in use. It has already been altered so far as foreign remittances and seniority payments are concerned and other changes are under consideration. It is attached for information only.

Peking, May 1964.

ADDENDUM:

(2, Salary) After completing two years work an expert who agrees to continue will be paid 13 instead of 12 months salary each year thereafter.

11. Leave: One month's leave a year. Usually the organisation recommends a suitable place for a holiday and will pay return fares to that place for the expert and his family.

B

2.

CONTRACT

Supplementary Provisions to the Contract:

- Party A () hereby engages the service of Party B (The) to work as a foreign staff member. The two parties agree upon the following in the spirit of friendship.
1. The period of service is fixed for years, between and .
 2. The duties of Party B are as follows:
.....
.....
 3. Party A pays Party B a monthly salary of yuan.
 4. Party B works six days a week, eight hours a day. She is to observe Party A's working system and fulfill her duties as stipulated in this contract according to schedule and guarantee the quality of work. Party A welcomes and gives due consideration to any suggestions which Party B may make for the improvement of work, and adopt them as the circumstances require, but Party B should abide by the final decisions made by Party A.
 5. Party B is entitled to the amenities of life as specified in the provisions supplementary to this contract.
 6. Neither party to this contract should terminate without reason the stipulated period of service before the date of expiration. Should either party commit a serious breach of this contract, the other party, after giving full reasons, is entitled to terminate the stipulated period of service before the date of expiration. This contract becomes null and void two months after notice of termination is served.
 7. This contract is effective from the day on which the period of service commences. If either party wishes to extend the period of service, this party should notify the other two months before the date of expiration and the matter should be decided through consultation by the two parties. If neither party requests extension or one of the parties disagrees to the extension, this contract becomes void upon expiration of the stipulated period of service.
 8. Should any matter not stipulated in this contract occur during the execution of this contract, it is to be settled through consultation by the two parties.
 9. This contract is written in Chinese and both text being equally authentic.
- Date:

For Party A:

/3 ...

Party B:

Supplementary Provisions to the Contract:

1. The salary of Party B is to be arranged by two steps: first, an approximate sum of monetary pay is settled on a provisional basis as agreed upon by the two parties before Party B comes to China; second, Party A fixes the rate of Party B's salary according to the latter's abilities in work after her two months of service. The salary thus fixed will be calculated from the day of Party B's arrival in China.
2. If Party B needs foreign exchange to be remitted to foreign countries, she may apply to Party A for a sum not exceeding 30 per cent of her current year's salary. However, this sum of foreign exchange is good only for the current year and may not be accumulated for use in the subsequent year.
3. Upon agreement of term of service, Party A will pay Party B a sum equivalent to her one Month's salary as household allowance to be used in China. If the services of both husband and wife are involved, such allowance is given to one of them only, the sum being equivalent to a month's pay of the one who receives the higher salary.
4. If the period of service in China exceeds six months, Party B may bring her family (i.e. husband or wife, and children under 18; hereafter referred to as Party B's family). Party A pays for the travel, luggage, hotel and food expenses incurred by Party B and her family on coming to China and returning to her home country on expiration of the period of service, the payment being made according to existing regulations: train, ordinary soft berth for train; second class cabin for steamship; and ordinary tourist class for aeroplane. Luggage to be transported by train, not exceeding 80 kilograms per person, or 240 kilograms for a family of more than three member; by aeroplane, not exceeding 24 kilograms per person, or 72 kilograms for a family of more than three.
5. The route and means of transport for Party B and her family on coming to China and returning to her home country is to be arranged by Party A. If Party B does not agree to such arrangements, the extra expenses incurred by alternate arrangements will be borne by Party B.
6. Party A supplies Party B and her family with housing, furniture, heating and lighting facilities gratis according to existing regulations and provide them with conveniences for cooking their own meal. Party B and her family enjoy free medical service according to China's medical regulations. Party B is entitled to free means of transport as required by work.

CONTRACT

6. If Party B's period of service exceeds one year, she is entitled to one month's vacation in China every year. Party A decides the time and place for the vacation and pays the travel expenses incurred by Party B and her family during the vacation. All other expenses are to be borne by Party B.

If Party B comes to China without her spouse and is on a contract of 2 or more years, she may spend the vacation visiting the home country once at the end of every year's work. If Party B comes to China with her spouse, she after working for two years may spend the vacation visiting the home country once every three years. The time for the visit, including that for travel both ways, should not exceed one and a half months. Party A arranges the route and means of transport for Party B's return to home country and is responsible for the travel expense. All other expenses are to be borne by Party B.

Party B receives her salary during the vacation. If Party B is prevented from taking the vacation on account of work, she is entitled to a leave equivalent to the days specified for the vacation, or to a monetary pay calculated at the rate of her monthly salary, in compensation for the days she has worked.

7. Party B may ask for leave of absence on account of illness or personal matters and Party A grants leave on the merit of the case. A doctor's certificate is required for sick leave; during the period of leave granted, Party B is paid regularly. If she asks for leave not exceeding one month for a return visit to the home country, she is paid during the absence. Should the duration of absence exceed one month, she will receive no pay from the second month. All expenses incurred by the trip are to be borne by Party B.

8. A termination pay is granted Party B on the following scale when she will leave China after the fulfilment of the service of one year or more than one year: one month's salary for the service between one year and less than three years; two months' salary for the service between three years and less than five years; and three months' salary for the service of more than five years.

Should any matter not stipulated in this contract occur during the execution of this contract, it is to be settled through consultation by the two parties.

9. This contract is written in Chinese and English, both text being equally authentic.

Date: _____

For Party A:

Party B:

NOTES ON LIVING IN CHINA

1. All the things needed in personal and family life are readily available to foreigners living in China. There is no need to stock up with any particular article. On the other hand some things are worth bringing and some are better bought in Peking.
2. The main question is clothes. They can be made here very reasonably. A wide range of materials are available but cotton is still on coupons. People should bring a reasonable amount of clothing for the period of their stay, with the emphasis on light, summer wear and all clothes fitting loosely rather than tightly. Peking has a continental climate, very hot in July-August and very cold in December-January, with the rest of the year fairly equable with practically no rain but fine, clear days with much sunshine. There is heavy rain in July-August, and some years in March, and usually some snow in December-January. In summer, light, loose-fitting clothes are appreciated. In winter an extra layer can be worn under a pair of slacks or trousers big enough.
Also, Peking water is hard and clothes take a drubbing in the wash. For this reason it is useful for underwear, sox, etc., to be a size larger than usual.
3. People in general dress very informally, fashions don't matter, and clothes last a long time. For men, one lounge suit with two or three other pairs of slacks or trousers and perhaps a sports coat are enough. For women, a couple of "formal" dresses. In addition, slacks or skirts and blouses as preferred. Nylon stockings are not available but are not generally worn.
4. Winter: Buildings are centrally heated. For outside winter wear it is better to rely on Chinese clothes - padded jackets, trousers, fur hats, lined overcoats - to combat the cold. Most Chinese women wear slacks and jackets all the winter. They usually have a padded brocade jacket with an over-jacket (that can be washed) for everyday wear. They often wear cardigans and/or spensers under the brocade for warmth. The brocade jacket itself makes suitable evening wear.
Two pairs of full-length medium-weight woollen underwear are useful - the Chinese have heavy-weight woollens if desired. Many women think thick nylon stretch stockings with short woollen pants under heavy Chinese slacks are enough.
Bring two pairs of hard-wearing woollen pyjamas or nightwear.
5. Summer: Suggestions are - shorts for men - say one medium-weight and two pairs extra-light - and light frocks for women. A few light shirts and blouses, preferably "T" models that can be worn loose. Three or four sets of light underwear. Two pairs of good light cotton pyjamas/nightwear. Swimming costumes and perhaps one good-sized, good quality cotton towel.
6. Spring and autumn - few weeks only. Men will find two or three medium-weight shirts, one cardigan, one heavy sweater useful; women a twin set and cardigans or two.
7. Bring one light overcoat each. All headgear can be bought here but women could bring a couple of woollen or other winter headscarfs. Bring one or two pairs of shoes, including one walking pair - for six months or more one can wear jandals or sandals brought or bought here as preferred. Chinese winter shoes and soft everyday shoes are cheap (10/- to 25/-) and comfortable.

8. Personal and toilet articles are all available. If women have favourite cosmetics, however, bring them. On the whole the range for lipsticks, foundation creams is not as wide as in NZ. Chinese razor blades are below par and a good electric razor is useful. Voltage is 220. But also bring enough blades to safety shave for two or three months a year as climate can be too hot for dry electric shaving to be possible.

9. If you like coffee freshly ground, bring your own grinder, preferably a hand model i.e. not one that screws on to the wall as these latter are not usually made of wood.

10. A clear one day in Hong Kong is useful if people want things like tape-recorders, typewriters, record players, some of which are useful in work, particularly for teachers. All these things are available in Peking but on the whole they are expensive, particularly when compared with Hong Kong where the world's leading models can be bought there without duty loaded on to them. On the other hand, radios (not transistors), bicycles - and pianos if you want one - are better bought in Peking. Light clothing can of course be bought in Hong Kong but don't bother to get any clothes made there - a better job is done in Peking.

11. Air mail to NZ is regular - from 10 to 14 days and sometimes better. Books sent surface take from six weeks to three months but service is reliable. Most organisations have reasonable libraries where most of the English classics are available and there are two or three good second-hand book shops where all sorts of things turn up.

12. Suggested reading:

Spring Silkworms - Mao Dun
Outline History of China
Any modern Chinese novels
Monkey and Poems of Li Po and anything else by Arthur Waley
The literary monthly "Chinese Literature"
From Opium War to Liberation - Israel Epstein
China's Unfinished Revolution - Israel Epstein
Anna Louise Strong Newsletters
The Three Kingdoms
The Scholars
All Men are Brothers
Monthly Magazine "China Reconstructs".

Peking, May 1964.

Addendum:

Language: Everyday spoken Chinese can be picked up fairly easily in the country. (Writing and reading are harder). It is a good idea to learn some everyday phrases. Peking Radio has "Learn Chinese" programmes and distributes on request useful booklets on spoken Chinese. "China Reconstructs" has a helpful language corner.

~~SECRET~~

Cyril Vincent WALTER - Visit to China.

1. The above-named is due to visit China shortly, travelling via Australia and Hong Kong and returning via Manila. His itinerary, as far as is known, is as follows: -

30.8.65: Christchurch to Sydney, Flight 887;
31.8.65: Sydney to Hong Kong, Flight BA.802.

2. WALTER has been closely associated with the Communist Party in New Zealand since about 1940, and in the post-war years was a frequent speaker at Party public meetings. Although he may never have been a formal member of the CPNZ, he has always been a strong supporter and sympathiser.

3. He has been a member of the Christchurch Branch of the NZ Peace Council since at least 1956, an executive committee member of the NZ-USSR Society since 1960 and he has also been on the committee of the NZ Monthly Review (an extreme left-wing publication) since 1960. Since 1947, he has been Manager of the Christchurch Co-operative Book Society, which specialises in the dissemination of Socialist and Communist literature. The Society is well-known as a Communist front organisation. WALTER is a supporter of China in the ideological dispute with the Soviet Union. We understand that his visit to China is a goodwill mission sponsored by the CPNZ, no doubt an appreciation of services rendered.

4. WALTER has twice visited Australia in the past, but neither visit was of security interest. He is a former NZ Hockey captain, and in 1951 managed the NZ University hockey team that toured Australia. In 1956 he visited Melbourne for the Olympic Games.

5. Personal particulars are as follows: -

<u>Born:</u>	4.12.1912, Nelson, New Zealand;
<u>Height:</u>	5'10";
<u>Hair:</u>	fair;
<u>Build:</u>	stocky;
<u>Remarks:</u>	reddish complexion, rather thick lips, small scar over right eye;
<u>Passport No:</u>	RO.10524 issued at Christchurch on 9th June, 1965;
<u>Photograph:</u>	copies attached.

9th August, 1965.

Encl.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM21/1/27 *CVG*
Copy No. C-5 1
of copies
(T.S. only)

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK/PF/43 of

H.Q.

Date 6 August 1965

Your File: of

SUBJECT:

WILCOX Visit to Australia.
s.s. "EASTERN QUEEN"

1. Further enquiries from the Manager of the Farmers Co-op. Auctioneering Co. Ltd. have revealed that the vessels "Eastern Queen", "Eastern Star" and "Eastern Argosy" are owned by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Jardine Mathesons) whose agents in Wellington are the Federal Steam Navigation Co. However, the Auckland agent for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. is the N.Z. Shipping Co.
2. The vessels "Kweichow" and "Kwangsi" are owned by the China Navigation Co. Ltd. (Butterfield & Swire). The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. and the China Navigation Co. Ltd. are different companies and recently acquired different N.Z. agents, within the same P. & O. group. The present agreement is that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. operate to Australia and the Far East, while the China Navigation Co. operate to N.Z. and the Far East. This is unofficial and subject to change.
3. The "Eastern Star" and the "Eastern Argosy" used to be regular visitors to N.Z. ports but they now trade between Australia and Japan. The "Eastern Queen" visited N.Z. only once some years ago. The crews of these ships are Chinese (mainly from the Shanghai district) who sign on in Hong Kong and use British issued certificates of identity.
4. As far as Chinese crew lists are concerned, these are only made available after the ship concerned has reached a N.Z. port. However, the crew lists could be obtained in Hong Kong and sent in advance to N.Z. If the N.Z. shipping agent made this request to either Butterfield & Swire's Hong Kong office or Jardine Mathesons, he would need a good excuse. It might be easier for the Hong Kong Special Branch to check these crew lists and forgo mentioning an interest by any N.Z. agency. This course would also lessen the risk of compromise.


 A/District Officer.

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/2/63-65018Y

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From: Fd/O. [redacted] Our File: P.F. 21/4/57
To: GS.1. Date: 5.8.1965 Your File: of
SUBJECT: V.G. WILCOX - Visit to Australia - re s.s. "Eastern Queen"

INFORMATION

1. The vessel "Eastern Queen" is a sister ship of s.s. "Eastern Star". "Eastern Queen" was at Melbourne on 27th April 1965, and she was due to sail from that port on 5th May 1965.
2. No information is available from "The Herald", a Melbourne paper held at the Wellington Public Library, as the Australian papers are kept for three months and then destroyed.

SOURCE: Public Library.
Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.



Copy to DOA. ✓

File.



CLASSIFICATION:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM21/7/65
Copy No. 61
(T.S. only) copies

From: D.O.A.

Our File: AK/PF/43 of

To: H.Q.

Date: 3 August 1965 Your File: V.S. Wilcox of 21/7/65

SUBJECT: V.G. WILCOX Visit to Australias.s. Eastern Star ?*The ship concerned was the "Eastern Queen" L.*

1. Lloyds Register of Shipping (1961) has provided the following particulars of the Eastern Star - British; Port of registry, Hong Kong; refrigerated cargo ship; Owners, Indo China Steam Navigation Co.
2. The Auckland agent for this company is the Farmers Co-op Auctioneering Co.Ltd, while the Wellington agent is Federal Steam Navigation Co.Ltd, Maritime Buildings, Customhouse Quay.
3. D.O.A. has contact with the Manager of the Auckland agency and he provides Chinese crew lists and cargo manifests. In addition, regular sailing schedules for the Conference lines are posted to D.O.A. However, the Chinese crew lists could reach D.O.A. after a vessel has arrived at a N.Z. port, not before, and the Conference Lines sailing lists are subject to last minute alterations.
4. It is quite possible that the Eastern Star could visit N.Z. Other vessels of the same company are the Kweichow and Kwangsi. Alternatively the Hong Kong Seamen's Union could arrange a transfer for CHEUNG Kam yiu (1728 - 6855 - 3852) to one of the vessels listed above that visit New Zealand and China regularly.
5. A copy of the Conference Lines schedule is attached.


A/District Officer

Encl:

(1) There is no reference to the ship - presumably the ship is no longer in the U.S. (dated 21/7/65)
We have taken the name EBERTS STERN - NOT Eastern Star.
This report may not be relevant

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

IS,000/2/6.3-E5018V

General Agents:—

~~PORT LINE LIMITED,~~
~~P.O. Box 192,~~
 WELLINGTON
 Telephone: 70-179



NEW ZEALAND FAR EAST

JOINT SERVICE



CRUSADER SHIPPING CO. LTD.,
 P.O. Box 3649,
 WELLINGTON
 Telephone: 46-439

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CRUSADER SHIPPING CO. LTD.

FINAL PORT DATE UNDERLINED

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE)

No.11.

Dated 23rd July, 1965.

VESSEL	AUCKLAND	NAPIER	NEW PLYMOUTH	WELLINGTON	LYTTELTON	DUNEDIN PORT CHALMERS	BLUFF	OTHER PORTS	DISCHARGE PORTS	DUE DATES	SAILS
"NORMAN" V.2. (Crusader)	Sailed Auckland 14/7, due Manila 28/7, Shanghai 4/8, Hong Kong 9/8.										
"KWANGSI" V.24 (C.N.Co.)	<u>4/6 Aug.</u>	30/30 July (W&K)			22/22 July	23/23 July	24/27 July	MT. MAUNG. <u>31 July/</u> 4 August	Manila Yokkaichi Nagoya Kobe Moji/Yawata Yokohama Hong Kong	21 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 30 Aug. 4 Sept. 6 Sept. 8 Sept. 12 Sept. 15 Sept.	
"KWEICHOW" V.32 (C.N.Co.)	<u>4/13 Aug.</u> <u>2/4 Sept.</u>	21/21 Aug. (HBF)	16/17 Aug.	18/20 Aug.	24/25 Aug.		27/28 Aug.	PICTON <u>23/23 Aug.</u> TIMARU <u>26/26 Aug.</u> MT. MAUNG. <u>31 Aug./</u> 1 Sept.	Manila Shanghai Kobe Moji Yokohama Hong Kong	19 Sept. 26 Sept. 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 6 Oct. 8 Oct. 13 Oct. 15 Oct.	
"NORMAN" V.3 (Crusader)	31 Aug./ 4 Sept. <u>25/30 Sept.</u>	20/22 Sept.		6/9 Sept.	10/13 Sept.	14/15 Sept.	16/18 Sept.	MT. MAUNG. <u>23/24 Sept.</u>	Manila Shanghai Hong Kong	14 Oct. 21 Oct. 26 Oct. 31 Oct.	
"KWANGSI" V.25 (C.N.Co.)	1/7 Oct. <u>28/30 Oct.</u>	21/22 Oct. (W&K)		9/13 Oct.	14/16 Oct.	18/19 Oct.		MT. MAUNG. <u>23/27 Oct.</u>	Manila Yokkaichi Nagoya Yokohama Osaka Kobe Moji/Yawata Hong Kong	13 Nov. 21 Nov. 21 Nov. 23 Nov. 25 Nov. 26 Nov. 29 Nov. 6 Dec. 10 Dec. 15 Dec.	

(Circumstances permitting and always subject to the provisions as to route and otherwise howsoever of the Bill of Lading referred to below.)

All contracts are made on the terms and conditions of the Bill of Lading in current use by the Carrier at the time of shipment. Bills of Lading can be seen at the respective offices of the Carriers or at the offices of their Agents.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/4/15 Date: 5.8.65
 For File No. 21/2/27
 Original on 21/2/3 [REDACTED]
 Received on [REDACTED] Extracted/Copied by [REDACTED] On 19.8.65

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING - re G.E. JACKSON and General.

1. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 22 July 1965, it was decided that

.....

5. Source reports that overseas distribution for the National Committee report is as follows: -

- A copy to Rona BAILEY for forwarding to HSINHUA;
- A copy to E.F. HILL, who has been advised by V.G. WILCOX that this meeting was taking place;
- A copy to Albania to be sent via Peking in the hope that it would reach Albania before the CPNZ delegation due in the 1st week of October;
- A copy to be sent to Indonesia and Japan as soon as possible.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (DOA)

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DOA

AK/4/15

HQ (GS)

5.8.1965

21/2/21

CPNZ RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

1. At the National Secretariat meeting held on 22nd July 1965, the following recommendations and decisions were made:

2. Delegation to China - October: R.G. HEGMAN was considered for the position as leader of this delegation but due to difficulties experienced in the past between him and G.H. ANDERSEN, the Secretariat decided that J.A. MANSON, Wellington District Secretary, should lead this delegation.

3. Delegation to Albania: The following is the text of a cable sent by the CPNZ to the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, Tirana: "Accept with pleasure your invitation send delegation headed WILCOX for bilateral Party discussion. Will arrive first week October as suggested. Letter following. WILCOX, General Secretary, CPNZ".

Discussing this matter it was decided that R. TAYLOR (PF) should be approached to accompany V.G. WILCOX on the delegation; second choice would fall to D. McEWEN. It was realised by the Secretariat that with MANSON leader of the Chinese delegation, R. BAILEY could not be spared by the Wellington District.

4. Moscow Delegation: This delegation was to be discussed when R. NORMAN attended meetings as a member of the National Secretariat. Failing agreement on this matter by the Secretariat, it would then be discussed at a Political Committee meeting.

5. Roumanian Congress: V.G. WILCOX considered that it was important for the "People's Voice" to give publicity to this Conference in view of the fact that the CP of China had been invited to a European Congress for the first time since the East German Congress in 1962. He also considered it significant that the Albanian Party of Labour and the Venezuelan CP had also been invited. WILCOX described the latter as "the road to South America and the road to the South Pacific".

B.2.

SOURCE:

(DOA)

~~SECRET~~

From OS.3. Our File: 21/2/27 of _____
To OS.1. Date 2.8.1965 Your File: _____ of _____
SUBJECT: CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA -
DELEGATIONS FROM NZ

1. Source was informed that John A. MANSON had been appointed to lead the CPNZ delegation to China of G.H. ANDERSEN, R.B. (Ray) GOUGH and William WEDLOCK. His appointment was for political reasons and his prime task was to concentrate on G.H. ANDERSEN. (This no doubt in view of the latter's leanings towards the Soviet Union in the current ideological dispute).

2. MANSON told Rona BAILEY that he was not happy about going on the delegation and he was only doing so for the good of the Party. He had spoken to M.H. WILLIAMS and Ray NUNES on the possibility of his wife, Marion MANSON, accompanying him and had been promised that this would be considered. In MANSON's view, his wife would assist the delegation politically by her tact and by her personal knowledge of the members of the delegation. BAILEY had also recommended that Marion MANSON should go.

3. BAILEY commented that as far as ANDERSEN was concerned, she thought that the trip would consolidate his revisionism. She thought that China was not the answer and was the wrong place for ANDERSEN to visit. MANSON agreed that it was a bit of a gamble in his case.

1992

SOURCE:

(CS)

Copy to D.O.A. —

To See

D. To see 27 9/16

10.9.64

File 21/2/27

Captain: J. B. ANDERSON
J. H. ANDERSEN
MAYOR G. B. ANDERSON

8/2/8

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

GS.3.

21/5/5

GS.1.

2.8.1965

WELLINGTON CP - District Committee and Office

1. In discussing with Dennis McCARTHY and Rona BAILEY his appointment to the CPNZ delegation to China, John A. MANSON stated that he considered the District recommendation to the National Secretariat should be for Rona BAILEY to be appointed Wellington District Secretary for the period of his absence. McCARTHY agreed with this and agreed also to give BAILEY every assistance in the office during this period.

2. District Committee Meeting:

(a) The Next District Committee meeting was to be held on Sunday, 8th August 1965, and a room in the Trades Hall had been booked for this purpose.

(b) MANSON considered that BAILEY should present the report on the recent National Committee meeting, with particular reference to his application to the Wellington District, as she was the comrade who would be responsible for the supervision and guidance of work arising from the National Committee meeting.

(c) There would also be a report on the local body elections (probably presented by Ronald J. SMITH).

B.2.

SOURCE:



(CS)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. _____
of _____ copies
(T.S. only)

From: DOA
To: HQ (CS) Date: 30.7.1965 Our File: AF/4/15 of _____
Your File: 21/2/27 of _____
SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA - October Delegation

At the National Secretariat meeting held on 15th July the question of the suitability of G.H. ANDERSEN leading the October delegation of R. GOUGH (PF) and W. WEDLOCK (PF) was discussed. WILCOX voiced doubts that someone like "Eugenie" (Chinese interpreter (nir)) might deal with ANDERSEN and he did not consider her at all suitable and stated that she had done more harm than good in the past. It was felt by members of the Secretariat that the Chinese should be warned about how to deal with ANDERSEN. No decision on this question was reached at this meeting although J. FOULDS was mentioned as a suitable alternative leader.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

File 21/2/27 ✓
Copies R. Gough ✓
R. Gough
W. Wedlock ✓
J. Foulds ✓
21/4/27

Copy RF. YU Chih-yung

EXTRACTS TAKEN [REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/2/63-C5018V

COPY

21/2/24

Christchurch

PF.CH.888

H.Q.

19th July, 1965.

Victor George WILCOX (PF)



INFORMATION

1. During a discussion with source on 8.7.65, E.V. LOCKE (PF) said that WILCOX is a big frog in a small pool and his ego is inflated. His visits to Red China only tend to make him worse. The Red Chinese leaders only help to make him more sure of himself. He is too fond of Party adulation both in China and here, to listen to his own reasoning - he is over fond of the power he holds.

2. E.V. LOCKE is of the opinion that China is using WILCOX and the C.P.N.Z. for their own ends but that WILCOX is too stupid to see this.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]



District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.



District Officer

C.8.CPNZ - Relations with China.

1. I have studied the attached notes which are, as is stated, a "general outline of conditions under which foreign experts are engaged to work in China". I would make the following points: -
 - (a) All the papers appear to be supplementary to each other.
 - (b) The notes (and also the discussion) appear to have been prepared in China - it is noted that at the foot of two of the reports (including the last) the following appears "Peking, May, 1964".
 - (c) The notes appear to relate to a New Zealander (or New Zealanders) contemplating an engagement in China - it is noted that in the "Notes on living in China" there are several references to New Zealand (re airmail, cosmetics, etc.)
 - (d) The notes on "Contract" mainly relate to a woman ("she", "her", etc.) but this may merely be a generalization as it is noted in the "Supplementary Provisions to the Contract" that it states "Party B may bring her family (i.e. husband or wife, etc.)" - if the contract was specifically drawn up for a woman there would surely have been no necessity to make provision for a "wife".
2. The only CPNZ member to take up a Chinese engagement subsequent to the 9th May, 1964, was John Findlay SWEN (he left on 12th January, 1965). It is known that during May and June 1964 there had been discussions with John and Joyce SWEN concerning this trip. The latter did not go but it is known that her engagement was also under consideration.
3. There were no visitors from Communist China in New Zealand on 9th May, 1964, (a two-man Chinese delegation arrived on 16th July, 1965, and stayed for about 10 days).
4. The only CPNZ members visiting China on 9th May, 1964, were John Andrew MANSON (leader), August Frederick SMITH and Athol Frederick MACE, comprising a delegation to the May Day celebrations.
5. It is quite possible that the attached notes were supplied to the CPNZ by John A. MANSON on his return.
6. The earlier engagement by the Chirne of Brian A. and Jacqueline L. FOX (FFs) proved to be something of a fiasco. There had been considerable trouble with FOX, and in consequence it could be expected that the whole matter of Chinese engagement of New Zealanders would be discussed between Peking and the CPNZ. MANSON was possibly the Party's instrument in the matter.
7. If MANSON was not involved then the person engaged in the discussions could have been Ruth Mary LAKE or Douglas William LAKE or even Rewi AILEY, all of whom are fulfilling engagements for the Chinese in Peking.

13th August, 1965.

(CS.1)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE:

RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA -
Conditions of Employment

- ... 1. Source provided the attached copy of a 6 page
... blank contract such as would be entered into by persons
... engaged by the Chinese Government. Also leaflets headed
... "Conditions of Appointment" and "Note on Living in China".
2. These are the terms under which persons such
as Douglas LAKE (PF) would be serving in Peking. They may
have become necessary after the B.A. FOX incident.

[REDACTED]

A.1.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(Pd/O)

13th July 1965

[REDACTED]

File.

Copies: PF (LAKE, Douglas)
PF (FOX, B.A.)

~~SECRET~~

CONTRACT

- Party A () hereby engages the service of Party B () to work as a foreign staff member. The two parties agree upon the following in the spirit of friendship.
1. The period of service is fixed for years, between and
 2. The duties of Party B are as follows:
.....
.....
 3. Party A pays Party B a monthly salary of yuan.
 4. Party B works six days a week, eight hours a day. She is to observe Party A's working system and fulfill her duties as stipulated in this contract according to schedule and guarantee the quality of work. Party A welcomes and gives due consideration to any suggestions which Party B may make for the improvement of work, and adopt them as the circumstances require, but Party B should abide by the final decisions made by Party A.
 5. Party B is entitled to the amenities of life as specified in the provisions supplementary to this contract.
 6. Neither party to this contract should terminate without reason the stipulated period of service before the date of expiration. Should either party commit a serious

4 copies G4.

contract...2

breach of this contract, the other party, after giving full reasons, is entitled to terminate the stipulated period of service before the date of expiration. This contract becomes null and void two months after notice of termination is served.

7. This contract is effective from the day on which the period of service commences. If either party wishes to extend the period of service, this party should notify the other two months before the date of expiration and the matter should be decided through consultation by the two parties. If neither party requests extension or one of the parties disagrees to the extension, this contract becomes void upon expiration of the stipulated period of service.

8. Should any matter not stipulated in this contract occur during the execution of this contract, it is to be settled through consultation by the two parties.

9. This contract is written in Chinese and both text being equally authentic.

Date:

For Party A:

Party B:

contract...3

Supplementary Provisions to the Contract

1. The salary of Party B is to be arranged by two steps: first, an approximate sum of monetary pay is settled on a provisional basis as agreed upon by the two parties before Party B comes to China; second, Party A fixes the rate of Party B's salary according to the latter's abilities in work after her two months of service. The salary thus fixed will be calculated from the day of Party B's arrival in China.
2. If Party B needs foreign exchange to be remitted to foreign countries, she may apply to Party A for a sum not exceeding 30 per cent of her current year's salary. However, this sum of foreign exchange is good only for the current year and may not be accumulated for use in the subsequent year.
3. Upon agreement of term of service, Party A will pay Party B a sum equivalent to her one month's salary as household allowance to be used in China. If the services of both husband and wife are involved, such allowance is given to one of them only, the sum being equivalent to a month's pay of the one who receives the higher salary.
4. If the period of service in China exceeds six months, Party B may bring her family (i.e. husband or wife, and

children under 18; hereafter referred to as Party B's family). Party A pays for the travel, luggage, hotel and food expenses incurred by Party B and her family on coming to China and returning to her home country on expiration of the period of service, the payment being made according to existing regulations: train, ordinary soft berth for train; second class cabin for steamship; and ordinary tourist class for aeroplane. Luggage to be transported by train, not exceeding 80 kilograms per person, or 240 kilograms for a family of more than three member; by aeroplane, not exceeding 24 kilograms per person, or 72 kilograms for a family of more than three.

The route and means of transport for Party B and her family on coming to China and returning to her home country is to be arranged by Party A. If Party B does not agree to such arrangements, the extra expenses incurred by alternate arrangements will be borne by Party B.

5. Party A supplies Party B and her family with housing, furniture, heating and lighting facilities gratis according to existing regulations and provide them with conveniences for cooking their own meal. Party B and her family enjoy free medical service according to China's medical regulations. Party B is entitled to free means of transport as required

contract...5

by work.

6. If Party B's period of service exceeds one year, she is entitled to one month's vacation in China every year. Party A decides the time and place for the vacation and pays the travel expenses incurred by Party B and her family during the vacation. All other expenses are to be borne by Party B.

If Party B comes to China without her spouse and is on a contract of 2 or more years, she may spend the vacation visiting the home country once at the end of every year's work. If Party B comes to China with her spouse, she after working for two years may spend the vacation visiting the home country once every three years. The time for the visit, including that for travel both ways, should not exceed one and a half months. Party A arranges the route and means of transport for Party B's return to home country and is responsible for the travel expense. All other expenses are to be borne by Party B.

Party B receives her salary during the vacation. If Party B is prevented from taking the vacation on account of work, she is entitled to a leave equivalent to the days specified for the vacation, or to a monetary pay calculated at the rate of her monthly salary, in compensation for the days she has worked.

contract...6

7. Party B may ask for leave of absence on account of illness or personal matters and Party A grants leave on the merit of the case. A doctor's certificate is required for sick leave; during the period of leave granted, Party B is paid regularly. If she asks for leave not exceeding one month for a return visit to the home country, she is paid during the absence. Should the duration of absence exceed one month, she will receive no pay from the second month. All expenses incurred by the trip are to be borne by Party B.
8. A termination pay is granted Party B on the following scale when she will leave China after the fulfilment of the service of one year or more than one year: one month's salary for the service between one year and less than three years; two months' salary for the service between three years and less than five years; and three months' salary for the service of more than five years.

Conditions of Appointment

The following notes are based on a discussion held on May 9, 1964. They have been prepared to give a general outline of the conditions under which foreign experts are engaged to work in China. Families are welcome and both husband and wife can be appointed to positions providing they have the necessary skills. In any event work can be arranged according to their skills for accompanying wives - or husbands - who on arrival decide that they wish to work.

1. Fares. Fares are paid both ways for husband and wife and children under 12. Fares include ~~cost~~ of luggage, ~~meals~~ meals, and accommodation en route.
2. Salary. The usual salary range is between 400 and 700 yuan a month, the actual amount depending on qualifications and experience. (6.813 yuan = \$100g.) This makes foreign experts easily the highest-paid people in China.
3. Accommodation. Free furnished accommodation including heating and lighting is provided for experts and their families. (Note: Food is the main expenditure which experts face. Its cost is subsidized 50% and at the main guest house for example a family of 4 lives well for 6 to 8 yuan a day. They can eat good wholesome food for considerably less if they so desire and can of course pay more if expensive dishes are ordered.)
4. Medical care. Free medical care is provided for experts and their families.
5. Transport. Free transport to and from work is provided for experts.
6. Allowances. (a) On arrival a settling in allowance equivalent to one month's salary is paid. If both husband and wife are working, only one such allowance is paid, the equivalent of whichever salary is the higher.
(b) Experts are paid one month's extra salary when leaving for their home country following one but less than three years of service. Two months' extra salary is paid after three but less than five years' service and three months' extra salary is paid after five or more years.
7. Taxation. All payments including salary are tax-free.
8. There are no age limitations or special health requirements. Experts are only expected to be free from any disability that would prevent them from doing their work.
9. Hours of work. The normal hours of work are 8 hours a day, 6 days a week.
10. Returning money home. Experts accompanied by their families may remit 30% of salary home annually.
Experts who are single or whose families do not accompany them may remit home 50% of their salaries.
In both cases this right is cumulative, i.e. may be carried over from year to year.
11. Leave. One month's paid leave a year. Usually the organisation recommends a suitable place for a holiday and will pay return fares to that place for the expert and his family.
12. Home leave. (a) A single person or one unaccompanied family whose term is two years may go home on one month's leave after 12 months with return fare paid i.e. he may take his month's annual leave at home.
(b) An expert accompanied by his family can go home after two years on condition that his term is for more than three years. After that, home leave may be taken once every three years.
The organisation will pay the return fare for the expert only. Time for home visits not to exceed 6 weeks. (2k Note: It has been suggested that this period could be extended by agreement without the salary continuing.)

H. S. Jones 9.6.64

13. Schooling. Schooling for children can be arranged and organizations will help them to enter Chinese schools.

14. Special cases. If children not supporting themselves are left behind in the home country, application may be made to remit home additional amounts of foreign exchange and the payment of additional allowances will be considered in individual cases.

15. Sick leave is granted.

16. Orientation tours. Where an expert will be helped in the work he is doing by visiting one or more regions of China, there is provision for this to be done, the organization paying transport and accommodation costs. This is not an entitlement but the provision is in fact widely used.

17. Qualifications. People with experience are wanted. Those working as publishers should have some experience in publishing and editing work. They will be concerned chiefly with problems of language and expression.

Teachers also should have experience of teaching and there is a need also for those who can help in the compilation of text books.

18. Contracts. All experts will be expected to sign contracts which will usually be for terms of one or two years.

19. Basis for contract. Attached is one sample copy of the contract which has been in use. It has already been altered so far as foreign remittances and seniority payments are concerned and other changes are under consideration. It is attached for information only.

Peking, May 1964.

APPENDIX:

(A. Salary.) After completing two years work an expert who agrees to continue will be paid 13 instead of 12 months salary each year thereafter.

Note On Living In China.

1. All the things needed in personal and family life are readily available to foreigners living in China. There is no need to stock up with any particular article. On the other hand some things are worth bringing and some a better bought in Peking.

2. The main question is clothes. They can be made here very reasonably. A wide range of materials are available but cotton is still on coupons. People should bring a reasonable amount of clothing for the period of their stay, with the emphasis on light, summer wear and all clothes fitting loosely rather than tightly. Peking has a continental climate, very hot in July-August and very cold in December-January, with the rest of the year fairly equable with practically no rain but fine, clear days with much sunshine. There is heavy rain in July-August, and some years in March, and usually some snow in December-January. In summer, light, loose-fitting clothes are appreciated. In winter an extra layer can be worn under a pair of slacks or trousers big enough.

Also, Peking water is hard and clothes take a drubbing in the wash. For this reason it is useful for underwear, socks, etc., to be a size larger than usual.

3. People in general dress very informally, fashions don't matter, and clothes last a long time. For men, one lounge suit with two or three other pairs of slacks or trousers and perhaps a sports coat are enough. For women, a couple of 'formal' dresses. In addition, slacks or skirts and blouses as preferred. Nylon stockings are not available but are not generally worn.

4. Winter. Buildings are centrally heated. For outside winter wear it is better to rely on Chinese clothes - padded jackets, trousers, fur hats, lined overcoats - to combat the cold. Most Chinese women wear slacks and jackets all the winter. They usually have a padded brocade jacket with an over-jacket (that can be washed) for everyday wear. They often wear cardigans and/or sweaters under the brocade for warmth. The brocade jacket itself makes suitable evening wear.

Two pairs of full-length medium-weight woollen underwear are useful - the Chinese have heavyweight woollens if desired. Many women think thick nylon stretch stockings with short woollen pants under heavy Chinese slacks are enough.

Bring two pairs of hard-wearing woollen pyjamas or nightwear.

5. Summer. Suggestions are: Shorts for men - say one medium-weight and two pairs extra-light - and light frocks for women. A few light shirts and blouses, preferably "T" models that can be worn loose. Three or four sets of light underwear. Two pairs of good light cotton pyjamas/nightwear. Swimming costume and perhaps one good-sized, good-quality cotton towel.

6. Spring and autumn - few weeks only. Men will find two or three medium-weight shirts, one cardigan, one heavy sweater useful; women a twin set and cardigans or two.

7. Bring one light overcoat each. All headgear can be bought here but women could bring a couple of woollen or other winter headscarfs. Bring one or two pairs of shoes, including one walking pair - for six months or more one can wear jandals or sandals brought or bought here as preferred. Chinese winter shoes and soft everyday shoes are cheap (10/- to 25/-) and comfortable.

8. Personal and toilet articles are all available. If women have favourite cosmetics, however, bring them. On the whole the range for lipsticks, ~~shampoo~~ foundation creams is not as wide as in NZ. Chinese razor blades are below par and a good electric razor is useful. Voltage is 220. But also bring enough blades to safety shave for two or three months a year as climate can be too hot for dry electric shaving to be possible.

-2-

9. If you like coffee freshly ground, bring your own grinder, preferably a hand model i.e. not one that screws on to the wall as these latter are not usually made of wood.

10. A clear one day in Hong Kong is useful if people want things like tape-recorders, typewriters, record players, some of which are useful in work, particularly for teachers. All these things are available in Peking but on the whole they are expensive, particularly when compared with Hong Kong where the world's leading models can be bought there without duty loaded on to them. On the other hand, radios (not transistors), bicycles - and pianos if you want one - are better bought in Peking. Light clothing can of course be bought in ~~BEIJING~~ Hong Kong but don't bother to get any clothes made there - a better job is done in Peking.

10 to 14

11. Air mail to NZ is ~~QUARTERLY~~ regular - from ~~BEIJING~~ days and sometimes better. Books sent surface mail take from six weeks to three months but service is reliable. Most organisations have reasonable libraries where most of the English classics are available and there are two or three good second-hand book shops where all sorts of things turn up.

12. Suggested readings: Spring Silkworms - Mao Dun
Outline History of China
Any modern Chinese novels
Monkey and Poems of Li Po and
Anything else by Arthur Waley
The literary monthly "Chinese Literature"
From Opium War to Liberation - Israel Epstein
China's Unfinished Revolution - Israel Epstein
Anna Louise Strong Newsletters
The Three Kingdoms
The Scholars
All Men Are Brothers
Monthly Magazine "China Reconstructs".

Peking, May 1964.

Appendix:

Language.

Everyday spoken Chinese can be picked up fairly easily in the country. (Writing and reading are harder). It is a good idea to learn some everyday phrases. Peking Radio has "Learn Chinese" programmes and distributes on request a useful booklet on spoken Chinese. "China Reconstructs" has a helpful language corner.

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

AK/4/15

Hq (CS)

13.7.1965

P.F.

R. NUNES - Political Committee Representative on October
Delegation to China.

1. It is reported that R. NUNES is to be the Political
Committee member who will accompany Gordon H. ANDERSEN and
Raymond B. GOUGH to China for the October Celebrations.

B.2.

SOURCE:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(D.O.A.)

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.

HQ (CS)

7.7.1965

P.F.

Ian Rex MITCHELL - Re the Academy Theatre and Invitations
for Trips Overseas.

1. Reorganisation of Academy International: I.R. MITCHELL has confided in source some recent developments in the running of the Academy Theatre. MITCHELL has been "removed from his position" (thought to have been that of film supplier and general adviser as well as assistant projectionist) and a lease is being made out with a "young man" (as yet unidentified).

2. MITCHELL considers that he has been badly treated and when P.W.G. McARA tried to put him off by saying that the requirement for taking over the lease for the Theatre would be \$100 per month, MITCHELL had immediately threatened to find \$600 for 6 months rent in advance. (Source later learned that this rather floored McARA who then had to seek other reasons for severing MITCHELL's contact with the Theatre).

3. Invitations for Overseas Trips: MITCHELL also mentioned that he had been summoned to Wellington (to the Soviet Legation) and had received invitations to go to China for a talk with China Films and to Moscow for similar talks there.

4. Source later heard that McARA would like to have MITCHELL out of the way for a month so that he could sort out the mess at Modern Films with the help of Beth (E.) HOLLIES and Daniel J. WHOLEY, both (PF), but that neither V.G. WILCOX nor McARA is very anxious that MITCHELL should go to China (where he would tell tales about CPNZ comrades) or to Moscow (where he would talk too much).

R.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (D.O.A.)

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/15 of
To HQ (CS) Date 7.7.1965 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - October Delegation 1965.

1. Raymond B. GOUGH and Gordon H. ANDERSEN are to be notified that they have been selected to comprise part of the delegation to visit China for the October Celebrations. Members of the delegation, which is due to leave late September, should apply for 2 months' leave of absence although the visit would only be of about 4 weeks duration.

2. The suggestion was to be made to GOUGH that, in view of the South Pacific Conference being held in Australia on 21st September, 1965, he should give some thought to attending this Conference and get approval from his Union to attend.

B.2.

SOURCE:

(D.O.A.)

*File
Cognate A.B. GOUGH ✓
G.H. Andersen ✓
30/1/3 ✓*

CLASSIFICATION:

15,000/2/63-65018V

21/2/27.

P.F.

Clifton Reginald FIRTH : Visit to Communist China

1. The above-named is an Auckland photographer, with his own business, who is known to have been a Communist Party sympathiser for some years. He is also thought to have been a one-time member of the Party but this was over thirty years ago.
2. FIRTH is shortly to visit Communist China, and preliminary arrangements are known to have been made by both Mervyn Haley WILLIAMS and Victor George WILCOX (the two top CPNZ leaders) during recent visits. It is understood that FIRTH will be given more or less a free hand to take photographs and it is also believed that he will be asked to take some portrait photographs.
3. FIRTH has made approaches to a number of agencies such as PIX (Australia), Time-Life International, International Press Release and Magnum (French) as a probable market for the result of his efforts on the trip. He estimates that the net return could amount to £20,000 in overseas currency.
4. FIRTH is booked to travel from Auckland to Sydney by Flight TE.351 on 14th July 1965. He expects to spend seven days in Australia and 10 days in Hong Kong prior to entering China, and to be away for from two to three months. No return bookings appear to have been made.
5. Personal particulars are as follows:

<u>Born:</u>	12.4.1904. Auckland.
<u>Height:</u>	5'11".
<u>Eyes:</u>	Grey-blue. Wears glasses.
<u>Hair:</u>	Grey. Grey moustache.
<u>Complexion:</u>	Sallow.
<u>Build:</u>	Thin.
<u>Passport No.:</u>	RO.11105, issued at Auckland on 3.5.65.
<u>Photographs:</u>	Copies attached.

7th July 1965.

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of (T.S. only) copies

From: DOA Our File: AK/4/15 of
To: HQ Date: 6.7.1965 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONSHIP WITH ~~INTERNATIONAL~~ ^{Chinese} COMMUNIST MOVEMENT -
October Delegation

1. Although no final decision has been made on the composition of the delegation to visit China for the October Celebrations, the following have been mentioned in this regard:

G.H. ANDERSEN - definite.
R.B. GOUGH - available.
S.H. HEATT - yet to be consulted.
KELLY - yet to be identified - probably
P.J. KELLY.
A Political Committee member.

B.2.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (DOA)

File 21/2/27.
Copies 21/45/2 ✓
G.H. Andersen ✓
R.B. Gough ✓
S.H. Heatt ✓
2 Ref P.J. Kelly ✓

CLASSIFICATION:

SECRET

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 30 June 1965

SUBJECT:

Publicly released under the NZSIS Declassification Policy

Action on Dunedin right, says Wellington C.P. Conf.

WELLINGTON: The Annual Conference of the Wellington District of the Communist Party of New Zealand, meeting during last week-end, expressed full confidence in the Party's National leadership and unanimously endorsed its action in dissolving and re-forming the Dunedin Branch.

A statement issued after the Conference by Mr. J. A. Manson, the Party's Wellington Secretary, said:

"Conference unanimously expressed confidence in and support for the National Committee of the Party for its policy regarding world Communist unity and its general political stand. In particular, it endorsed the decision taken to re-form the Dunedin Branch of the Party on the basis of adherence to the policies democratically decided on at the last two National Conferences of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

"The Conference called on all loyal Communists in Dunedin to remain in the Communist Party of New Zealand and on all militant workers to give their utmost support to the Party."

The Conference was able to report an increase in the number of new members, particularly since the U.S. mass bombings in Vietnam with horror weapons, which has outraged working-class and progressive opinion in New Zealand.

(Further reports from the Conference will be published next week.)

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of _____ copies.
(T.S. only)

From C.S.3.

Our File: P.F.

To C.S.1.

Date: 19 September 1961

Your File:

SUBJECT: ANNEXURE "C" TO [REDACTED] DATED 31 AUGUST 1961

R destroyed 10.95

Ronald Joseph SMITH - Visit to China.

SMITH informed source that he was concerned at having to fill in on his passport application the fact that he was visiting China. He was afraid his department would get to hear about it and make difficulties. On the other hand he had to sign a declaration that what he had entered on his application was correct. J.A. MANSON had told him to enter Hong Kong and leave it at that: otherwise the Security Department would check it and advise his department. MANSON said they would know he was going to Hong Kong, but what they knew and what SMITH cared to confirm were two different things.

[REDACTED]
C.S.

x It would appear that Smith left his department in ignorance as to where he is going - enquiries being made.

[REDACTED]

File on Smith (2 copies)
Copies 21/2/13 [REDACTED]

22/9/61

CLASSIFICATION:

Rex Chell HOLLIS
Ronald Joseph SMITH

ff destroyed. 6.10.95

1. The above-named are both well-known members of the Communist Party of New Zealand. They have been selected as members of a Party delegation to visit Communist China and are scheduled to leave Auckland by TEAL Flight 637 for Sydney on 20th September, 1961. They leave Sydney the same day for Hong Kong by Flight QF.244.

2. At present we have no information as to the length of their stay overseas. It has been reported that the leader of the delegation is Peter Wilfred George McARA who is at present in China and who was the subject of our note to you on 28th August, 1961.

3. Ronald Joseph SMITH first came to our notice in 1946 and has been a very active member of the C.P.N.Z. He has stood as a Party candidate in General Elections and is currently a member of the Wellington District C.P. Executive. His description is as follows: -

<u>Born:</u>	2.5.1921 in New Zealand;
<u>Height:</u>	5'11";
<u>Build:</u>	medium;
<u>Hair:</u>	fair;
<u>Complexion:</u>	fresh;
<u>Distinctive Features:</u>	wears horn-rimmed glasses;
<u>Occupation:</u>	clerk in Public Service;
<u>Passport:</u>	No. C.132687 issued at Wellington on 31st August, 1961;
<u>Photos:</u>	copies attached.

According to information supplied by SMITH when applying for a passport it would appear that he also intends visiting Labuan in Borneo. We cannot suggest any reason why subject should visit Borneo.

4. Rex Chell HOLLIS first came to our notice in 1952. He has been very active in Auckland and since 1955 has been on the staff of the Party's official organ "People's Voice". He is currently assistant editor on the said paper. His description is as follows: -

<u>Born:</u>	27.8.1926 in New Zealand;
<u>Height:</u>	5'7";
<u>Build:</u>	medium;
<u>Hair:</u>	fair;
<u>Complexion:</u>	fresh;
<u>Occupation:</u>	journalist-compositor;
<u>Passport:</u>	No C.129182 issued at Auckland on 12th July, 1961;
<u>Photos:</u>	

12th September, 1961.